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December 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 77 64

December 21, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 74 83

7544 日七廿月一十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

CONCLUSION OF HISTORIC UTTERANCE.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE SITUATION.

London, December 19.
Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said:—"It was necessary that we should make a swift and effective answer to Germany's latest mood. As the months go by," continued the speaker, "the cost of the war increases, and our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance; yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad, but we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting their strength and our own to employments where they could increase it. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take, and this is an organisation which we must complete.—(Cheers.)"

A Great National Service Scheme.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed, in this connection, to the difficulty regarding agriculture for want of skilled men, despite the fact that he believed there were hundreds of people who, if they could be utilised to the best advantage, could produce great quantities of food in this country. In this connection, schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation. They would involve great local organisation throughout the country, and he thought that Mr. Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter was considered by the War Committee of the late Government, who unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The present Government and War Cabinet had unanimously adopted this conclusion, and he believed that the plans which had been made would secure to every worker all that he had a right to ask for. In order to do this it was proposed to appoint, immediately, a Director of National Service, to be in charge of both the military and the civil side of Universal National Service. The civil and military sides of the Directory would be entirely separate, and there would be a Military and a Civil Director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Director would be responsible for recruiting for the Army. It was not proposed to make any change in recruiting for military services, but, as regards civilian service, it was proposed that the Directory of National Service should proceed by the schedule of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war. Certain industries were regarded as indispensable, and the Departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which was required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labour, raw material and power. Labour that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service, and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. This labour would be invited to enrol at once and be registered as war workers on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers, with similar provisions as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that when it was realised how essential to the life of the nation it was that the service of every man should be put to the best use, we should secure an adequate supply of these volunteers. The Government were taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they want. The classification of industries and the invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as may be, if it were found possible to get the numbers required, and he hoped that it would be possible. They should not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from the pledge given in other circumstances and to obtain the necessary power for rendering our plans fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life, and it was entitled to the best services of all its sons.—(Cheers.) The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to accept the position of Director General under this scheme, and he would immediately proceed to organise this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes, and he (the Premier) hoped that before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks, he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiently large industrial army in order to mobilise the whole labour strength of the country for war purposes.—(Cheers.)

The Irish Question.

Turning to the Irish question, the Premier said he wished, if possible, to remove the misunderstanding between Britain and Ireland which for centuries has been such a source of misery to the one and embarrassment and weakness to the other. He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied forces, as something that would have given strength to the armies and to the Allies. He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding, partly racial and partly religious, and was to the interest of both to have it removed. But there seemed to have been some evil chance that had frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once but had failed, but the fault was not entirely on one side. He had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal, of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen, and worse and most fatal of all, suspicion of Irishmen by Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust, which has clogged the footsteps of progress, that was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater, and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before.—(Cheers.) Speaking for himself and his colleagues, the Premier said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem.—(Cheers.) He asked men of all races and creeds and faith to help the Government, not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to the winning of the war.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

The Dominions and the Cause.

After paying a high tribute to the enormous and incalculable services of the Navy, not to the Empire merely, but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for its services, Mr. Lloyd George came to the question of the Dominions.

Ministers had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance the Dominions had given of their own free will to the Old Country in its championship of the cause of humanity. Great ideals of national fair-play and justice, appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Britain. The Dominions recognised, throughout, that the fight was not a selfish one, that the quarrel was not merely European, but that there were great world-issues involved, with which their children were as much concerned as ours. The new Government were as full of gratitude as the old for the super-labour which our kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields, but that was not why he introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt that the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and the course of the war and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory, and the best methods of gathering in those fruits. "We propose, therefore," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference to place the whole position before the dominions, and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals which they and we have so superbly fought for"—(Loud Cheers.)

Our Relations With the Allies.

The Prime Minister then dealt with our relations with the Allies. He said we had already achieved unity of aim, but when he came to the question of unity of action he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only got to refer to the incident of Rumania, and each man could spell out for himself what he meant. The enemy had two supremely advantages—they could act on internal lines, and there was only one "great dominant Power" that practically directed the enemy's forces. We had neither of these advantages. Therefore we must achieve the same end by other means. The advantages which the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. No-one could say that we had made the best of that time—there had been tardiness of decision and action. Someone had said about Necker that he was like a clock that was always too slow. There was a little of that in the Great Alliance clock—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. Before they could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources there must be some means of arriving at quicker and readier decisions, and carrying them out.—(Hear, hear.) He believed that could be done. There must be more consultation—more real consultation between the men who matter in the direction of affairs. There must be less of the feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after. The policy of a common front must be a reality.—(Cheers.) The enemy realised this policy, and he believed we must secure it more and more, instead of having overwhelming guns on one side and bare breasts—gallant breasts—on the other. That was essential for the Allies, and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

A Personal Note.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would conclude with a personal note. Might he say it in all sincerity that it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith, and he was proud to say so. He never had a kinder or more indulgent chief, and any fault of temper were entirely his—(the speaker's) and he had no doubt that he—(the speaker), must have been difficult at times. They had differed as men of such different temperaments must necessarily differ, but they had never had a personal quarrel, despite serious differences of policy, and it was with deep and genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation. But there were moments when personal and party considerations must sink, and if he had paid scant heed to the call of Party it was because he realised, from the moment when Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable, inoffensive little country, that a challenge had been sent to Civilisation to decide an issue higher than Party, deeper than Party, wider than all Parties—an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations, when existing Parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These were the issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation so that we should not falter or faint in our resolves.—(Cheers.)

Only One Aim.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and rage of the conflict men forget the high purpose with which they entered it. This is a struggle for international right, international honour, international good faith—the channel along which peace, honour and goodwill must flow amongst men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach, Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power.—(Cheers.) The plain sense of fair-play amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, the protection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair dealings between nations great or small will meet with prompt and merited chastisement—these constitute the causeway along which humanity was progressing slowly to higher things. The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helplessly in the morass. That is why, since the war began, I have known but one political aim, and for that I have fought with a single eye—that is the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophe that has ever yet menaced its well-being.—(Loud and prolonged cheers.)"

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

Canada's Message.

December 20, 6.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Regina, Sir Robert Borden has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, to the effect that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the great cause for which the Allies are contending.

Germany's Hope of Peace.

December 20, 7.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says high German hopes of peace are evidenced by Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd circulars offering freights "on resumption of our regular service, after peace."

American Opinion of the Speech.

December 20, 12.45 p.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent says:—"The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has, adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands; otherwise the world will be convinced that the peace proposals were an attempt at political trickery."

The New York Times says that the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as a primary and essential condition of peace.

The New York Sun says that there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in the mood to grasp peace for peace' sake, and that the sooner their steadfastness is understood in Berlin, the brighter will be the prospect of peace.

Speech Meets with Unanimous Support.

December 20, 7.10 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put a seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked by the Verdun victory.

The members of the House of Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exhilaration. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all leaders in and out of the Government concerning the nation's attitude. The consensus of the people does not merely accept but acclaim the refusal of the German overtures towards peace, and cheerfully faces the dangers and privations ahead, knowing the enemy has done his worst as regards frightfulness.

There is much satisfaction at the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The latter's patriotic attitude is eulogised, and it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of M. Briand towards the critics of the French Ministry.

French Socialists' Fine Stand.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Congress of Socialists has resolved, by ten thousand against four hundred, that no peace proposals with the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms have been offered.

German Press Pessimistic.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German Press is pessimistic on the prospect of peace even by next spring.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:—"Out with submarines; then no American will be able to prevent us from forcing peace on the enemy."

How Italy Feels.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that, speaking in the Chamber, Baron Sonnino said that the Government was not aware of any specific conditions in the enemy peace proposals, but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble had not inspired confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt a resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude was different from that of the other Allies.

The speech was greeted with an ovation, and the Chamber resolved, by acclamation, to placard it.

French Premier to Speak.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that four interpellations and criticisms are awaiting the new Government in the Senate to-morrow, when M. Briand will probably speak on the German peace proposals.

GERMAN VESSELS ESCAPE.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Goes Aground.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which has been sheltering at Vardoe in the Arctic since 1914, has escaped and steamed in shore, escorted by a Zeppelin and two submarines, to the Kattegat. She missed her bearing in a snowstorm and grounded at Samsoe. The ship and cargo are valued at a million sterling.

A Barque Escapes.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Valparaiso states that the German-owned barque Tinto has escaped from Calbuco, where she was fitted out in suspicious circumstances.

FOOD "COMPULSION" IN GERMANY.

Frank Confession of Failure of Potato Crop.

Information received from unquestionable sources suggests that the compulsory use of common kitchens in Germany is not far off.

For some considerable time the food problem has occupied pride of place in the German papers, while a committee of the Reichstag has been debating various details of the question. Most significant is a very serious plea for compulsion, which appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung* on October 27. This appeal may be taken as typical of the growing feeling that only the most stringent measures will be able to deal adequately with the crisis.

Though the municipal war eating rooms are becoming more popular, it is calculated that not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the people use them. It is felt that unless Herr Batocki can guarantee an adequate food supply for the winter months by some other means he will be compelled to make the use of these kitchens compulsory.

Their advantages are obvious. They put down food profiteering, they save the time wasted in waiting in queues outside shops and restaurants, they provide better and cheaper food than can be had elsewhere. But that there should even be talk of compulsory municipal dining out shows how much more serious is Germany's food problem than she herself will admit.

The papers now openly speak of this year's bad potato harvest. In November of last year prices for vegetables were fixed, and sale by weight only was allowed. But these prices were afterwards abolished, and producers now demand prices at least 100 per cent. higher than those of a year ago. The great dearth of potatoes has thrown many families back on the use of cabbage and turnips and onions. Unless maximum prices are fixed by the Government for these there will, we are told, be considerable distress amongst the poor.

Shortage of fat and butter continues. Complaints are made that farm butter is so delayed in transit from farmer to wholesale buyer that either retailer nor consumer will accept it as best butter.

Scarcity of cheese is also exciting comment. Private people cannot get cheese made from unskimmed milk at all; it is reserved for hotel use. There is much bitterness on this score, and many people are saying openly that it is scandalous that they should be deprived of what is not a luxury, but a food of great value.

All these difficulties point to the coming of the compulsory restaurant, and it is interesting to know that at a meeting of women in a suburb of Berlin a unanimous demand was made for peoples' kitchens to be instituted.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Government House.—Lecture by Capt. Pelliot; 5.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—8.15 p.m.

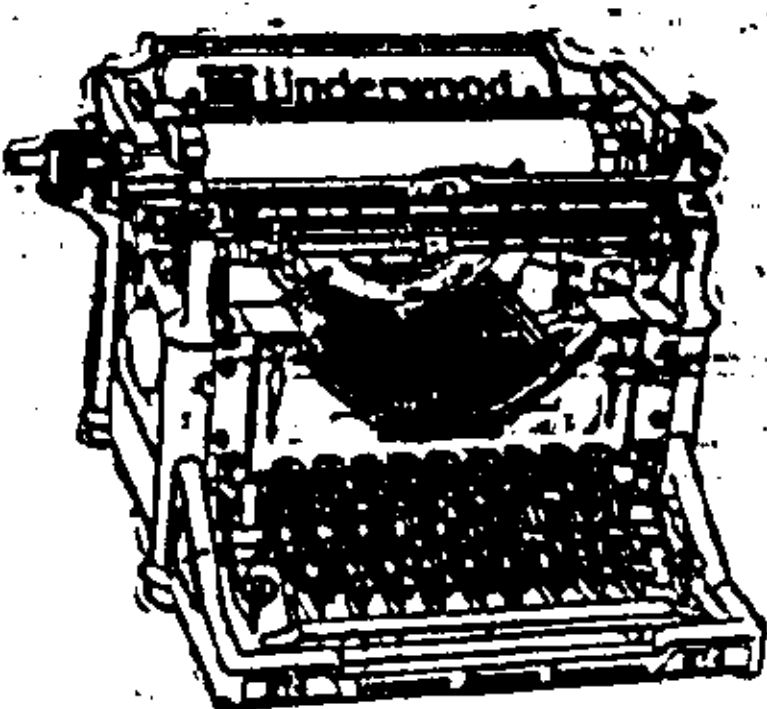
TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, December 23.
"Kismet"—Final Performance at the Theatre Royal; 9 p.m.
Tuesday, December 26.
Hongkong Winter "Ballet."

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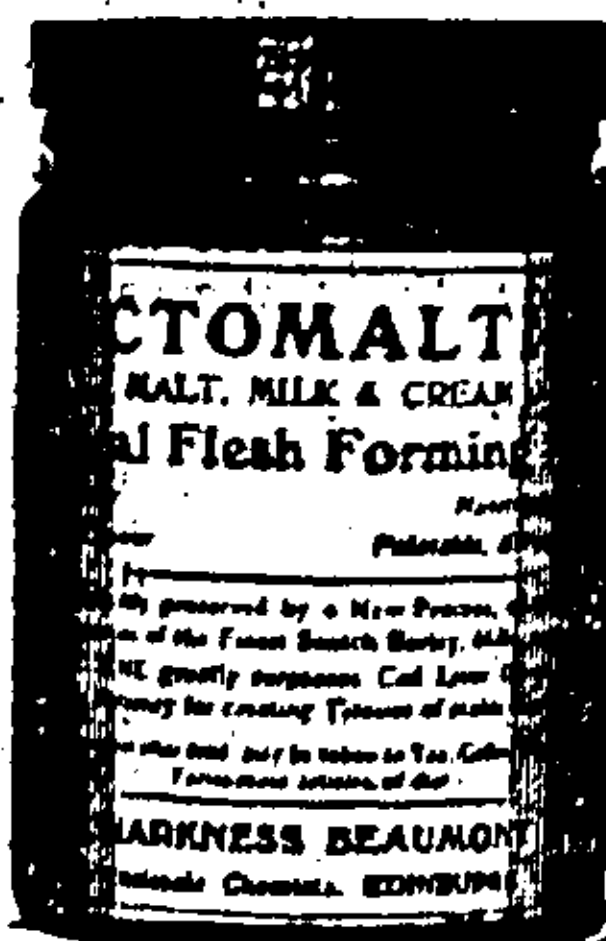
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Obtainable from all Chemists etc.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Commissioner in

Australia.

Sydney, Nov. 14.—Mr. Yoshio
Udo, commissioner from the De-
partment of Agriculture, Tokyo,
Japan, last week met the council
of the New South Wales Chamber
of Agriculture in conference. Mr.
Henry Lord, president over a large
attendance. Among the matters
discussed were:—Co-operative
purchase of manures and co-
operative farming generally, in-
tensive cultivation, production of
wool, wheat, cattle, fruit, dairy-
ing, artesian boring, etc. Mr.
Udo has visited America and
Europe on a similar mission, and
is now visiting the chief centres
of Australia. The hon. secretary,
Mr. W. H. Pickup, gave an in-
teresting account of American
farm methods.

C. P. R. Activities.

Spokane, Nov. 14.—Upon his
return from New York on Monday,
Mr. D. O. Corbin president and
builder of the Spokane-Inter-
national Railway, made the an-
nouncement that the road had
been sold to the Canadian Pacific
Railway and the Minneapolis, St.
Paul and Santa Fe; Marie Rail-
road. The price was not made
public. Mr. Corbin will continue
as president of the Spokane Inter-
national, being relieved from
some of his duties. The Spokane-
International extends from Spo-
kane to Eastport, Idaho, on the
Canadian boundary, a distance of
141 miles. The sale includes the
Coeur d'Alene and Pan d'Oreille
branches, the two having 22
miles of line.

German Schools not Wanted

in Australia.

Adelaide, Nov. 13.—After a
disagreement between the two
Houses of the State Parliament to-
day over the German Schools
Bill, it was ultimately agreed in
conference that the forty
Lutheran primary schools set out
in the schedule would be closed
from a date six months after the
passing of the bill, and all must
be closed by December 31, 1917.
The Assembly passed a bill to
provide for the redemption of
public securities, enabling the
Government to make arrange-
ments for conversion of bonds
and Treasury Bills maturing
during the year ending
December 31, 1917. The
securities involved represented
£1,500,000, held in London and
Treasury Bills held locally. The
total sum shown in the schedule
was £2,055,938 Mr. Peake, leader
of the Opposition, asked how a
State like South Australia, with a
small population, notwithstanding
its great resources, could meet
its obligations without
saying anything. No wise and
prudent man in business would
take the line they had been taking
for a long time past. The rate
of 6 per cent. interest fixed in
the bill was struck out.

Where the War will be Won.

On which front do you think
the final victory in the great war
will be achieved? A variety of
opinions are given on this point,
but it does seem as though
Salonica were worth watching.
Salonica is the key to the situation,
although probably only one per-
son in a hundred realises it. In
the Balkans, great things are to
happen, and always the centre of
the drama will be Salonica. There
is no doubt now that the
Salonica expedition was one of
the most far-reaching schemes
of the war. Its efforts are
bound to be seen before
long. Had we not landed the
whole of the Near East would
have been over-run by the Teuton
hordes. . . . Hindenburg knew
something when he demanded
troops from the west to defend
the eastern front. He always in-
sisted upon a mass concentration.
He knew that the Calais dream
was as shadowy as an entry to
Berlin from across the Rhine. Nor
there is a better way to get to Ber-
lin, and that that route was ap-
preciated by our higher command
men as knew on the day the
French landed at Salonica!—
These extracts are from an ad-
mirable article by Mr. Sidney A.
Moseley, author of "The Truth
about the Dardanelles."

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wine & Liquor of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Plague at Yokkaichi. Kobe, Dec. 3.—Although the appearance of new cases of plague at Yokkaichi has ceased, the crusade against rats is still briskly going on. Sanitary measures in the city are in the hands of 30 health officials appointed by the Home Office, and it would appear that the attitude of the municipal authorities has offended their feelings. The health officials have expressed their intention of resigning in a body unless the attitude of the municipal authorities towards them improves, and the prefectural officials are now said to be doing their best to bring about peace between the disputants.

America and Japanese Labour.

A San Francisco dispatch to the Maimie states the Californian representatives, who were present at the American Labour Congress, were invited to a reception by the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sato Aimeru. In the course of conversation they are reported to have assured the Japanese Ambassador that the Californian workmen do not entertain any racial prejudices against the Japanese. Mr. Gumpers, the well-known labour leader and organiser, remarked in the course of a speech that the friendly relations between the United States and Japan would be maintained by the harmonisation of the workmen of both countries.

Dress and the Theatre. Before the war it was almost a crime to appear in the stalls of a London theatre unless one wore evening dress; now it is rather the exception than the rule. The reason is the fact (or polite fiction) that men are too busily occupied by war or other work to be able to go home and change. In France they have now gone a step further, and have actually forbidden evening dress in the State-subsidised theatres of Paris for the duration of the war. This should please Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who—so the story goes—appeared one evening at a theatre in a velvet jacket, and when told that he could not be admitted while he was wearing it, promptly took it off.—Manchester Guardian.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 22nd December, 1916,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale)

Comprising—
Teak hatstand, tapestry covered couch and chairs, teak music cabinet, writing table, carpets, lace curtains, oil paintings, engravings, etc., etc.

Finely carved blackwood desk, jardiniere, stools, teapots, tables, etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, teak dinner and dessert services, electroplate, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes, with mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, chest of drawers, iron cots, Shanghai baths, etc., etc.

Also
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Thursday, the 21st inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1916,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 14 Des Vaux Road Central (2nd Floor)

A Quantity of Household and Office Furniture
(Full particulars from catalogue).
On view from Friday the 22nd inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.



- 16397 Monastery Bells - with Chimes, Pryor's Band.
With Sword and Lance March.
17224 Every Little Movement, Duet, Barbour & Werrenrath.
Alma Barbour and Anthony.
17135 Gondolier's Song (Hoffman), Bader and Wheeler.
Spring-Printemps, Song, Olive Kline.
17979 I hear you calling me, Neapolitan Trio.
Violin-Flute-Harp
Little Grey Home in the West, Venetian Trio.
Violin-Flute-Harp
35536 Merry Whirl-One Step, Veas Osmann's Banjo Orchestra.
Kangaroo Hop Fox Trot.
64140 Cavotte in G. (Mozart), Violin, Elman.
64560 La Boheme-Musetta Waltz, Song, Alma Gluck.
64331 Down in the Forest, (Landon Ronald), Song, McCormack.
64533 Rose-Marie, Song, Witherspoon.
70114 Nanny, Comic Song, Lauder.

Call in and hear them,
MOUTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!
CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES.
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

By
AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

JAMES STEER

PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER.
(LATE OF CHAS. J. GUNP & CO.)

NOTE THE ADDRESS: **4, D'Aguiar Street.**

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA'S steamer, s.s. "TO-KAI MARU," will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, at Noon.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO,
Agent, The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and a new consignment of Oriental Satins, Gergott's-Crepe, Persian plain and flowered Crepes, and Indian Carpets and Rugs.
An inspection is earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
28, & 40, Queen's Road, Central.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1916.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Casts Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street, west of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED, CIGARETTES AND SOY MANUFACTURES.
Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vaux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

TSANG FOOK.
40, Wanchai Road, Telephone 407.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. GIGS RE-POLISHED. WORK A FISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSIDERABLE DISCOUNTS. WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JAR-DINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—European House No. 19, and Ground Floor of No. 20, Kennedy Road, with bath rooms, detached kitchen and servant quarters, also electric lights &c., complete. Apply Phone No. 908, or 551, or on premises.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 7, Connaught Road, C. Offices in King's & York Buildings.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

No. 21, Wong Nei Chong Road.

Houses on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO or THREE nice ROOMS, at once. Every convenience. Apply 56, Morrison Hill Road.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

LOST.

LOST.—A SILK HAT and a SILVER MOUNTED MALACCA CANE were taken away in error from the University after the recent Congregation on December 14th, and if returned to the University will be restored to their owners.

LOST on the evening of the 10th December, between Macdonnell Road and Golf Club, Happy Valley, a BUCKLE BROOCH STUDDER with BRILLIANT FINDER will be handsomely rewarded on producing same to J. H. Gardiner, Solicitor, 28, Queen's Road, Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By married couple from 1st February TWO or THREE ROOMS FURNISHED, with bathroom and kitchen. Apply Box 1250 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By old established British Firm on Shameen, thoroughly good SUNDRIES EXPORT MAN; only experienced man with impeccable references will be considered. Reply Box 1249, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

THE MACAO ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO., LTD.

REDEMPTION of the whole of the 195 Debentures being the remaining part of an issue of Three hundred and ninety—(390) eight per cent. Second Mortgage Debentures of One hundred dollars (\$100.00) Hongkong Currency each issued by the above named Company on the Fifteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and twelve.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named Company will in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 3 of the conditions endorsed on the Debentures of the above Series redeem the whole of the One hundred and ninety-five (195) Debentures the numbers of which are hereunder set forth being the remaining part of an issue of Three hundred and ninety (390) eight per cent. Second Mortgage Debentures of One hundred dollars (\$100.00) Hongkong Currency each held by you at the expiration of Six calendar months from the date of this Notice, that is to say on THURSDAY the TWENTY FIRST day of JUNE One thousand nine hundred and seventeen at which date all principal and interest will be paid to you on the presentation and surrender of the Debentures at the Registered Office of the Company being the Offices of the undersigned situate at Prince's Buildings Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

The numbers of the particular Debentures remaining to be paid off are as follows:—

2	23	71	110	163	198	236	283	326	362
3	32	72	112	156	195	238	284	329	364
4	33	73	113	156	197	239	285	330	365
5	35	76	114	157	198	240	291	334	366
6	36	82	116	162	199	243	292	335	368
8	39	83	123	165	200	245	293	336	371
9	40	84	124	167	201	247	298	337	372
11	42	86	128	168	205	249	299	338	374
15	43	87	129	169	214	250	303	341	378
16	47	90	131	171	215	251	304	342	380
17	50	91	132	172	218	254	307	343	382
18	53	93	136	173	221	256	309	344	383
19	54	94	137	175	222	259	314	347	386
20	57	96	138	177	223	261	316	348	387
23	60	97	139	178	226	262	317	351	389
24	61	99	140	180	227	265	318	352	
25	65	105	142	186	228	271	320	353	
26	66	106	145	189	229	272	322	356	
27	68	108	149	191	232	277	324	359	
28	70	109	152	192	233	281	325	361	

Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Secretaries.

To Messrs. Francis Collins Barlow,

Charles Rice and Arthur Cameron Millar.

SENNET FRERES.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD. (The Leading French Jewellers and Dealers in Fancy Goods.)
JUST RECEIVED AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WARE.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

Embassy
No. 77
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 100.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY.

XMAS PRESENTS

PURCHASED FROM THIS OLD ESTABLISHED
ALL BRITISH FIRM

ARE SURE TO BE APPRECIATED.
LARGE SELECTIONS IN ALL DEPOTS.

WE DELIVER YOUR PRESENTS FOR YOU
ON XMAS EVE OR XMAS DAY.

PLEASE PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

JUST RECEIVED.

A large assortment of Briar and Calabash Pipes, Companions, Amber and Meerschaum Cigar & Cigarette Tubes, Cigarette & Cigar cases Smokers' Cabinet and all sorts of Smokers' requisites.

Electro plated, cut glass and silver wares.

English manufactured TOYS, CRACKERS, and

FRENCH DOLLS.

CALL AT THE STORE AND YOU WILL
FIND THE MOST SUITABLE CHRISTMAS
PRESENT.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

M. C. C.

CORK TIPPED. Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD PLAIN. " " " \$1.50
PLAIN. " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—**CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.**

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Ghanoulle N. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dimitrio, Simon Aris, Messers Freres Felouas Special, Lahwood Brothers, Westminster B. Cigars, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOLINDER
CRUDE OIL ENGINES

FOR

Marine and Stationary Work.
RELIABLE AND BY FAR THE BEST.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.
MACHINERY DEPT.

GILBERY'S SPEY-ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

Is Guaranteed to be made from Pure Malted Barley
in a Pot Still.

10 YEARS OLD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephones: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

The new Premier has spoken his mind on the subject of Germany's "peace proposals", and has said precisely what might have been expected of him. He leaves it to others to say that those proposals have arisen, in great measure, through his own appointment to the highest place in the British legislature, although he can hardly fail to be conscious of that fact. So long as the old Cabinet remained in power at Home there was always at least the shadow of a chance that our enemies might "bluff" us into giving them good terms when the downfall came; but the mere mention of a stronger and harder administration was sufficient to make them decide that the moment of their Russian success was likewise the moment for seeking to draw the Allies into a trap.

Two special points that Mr. Lloyd George's speech so successfully presses home are the tremendous responsibility that rests on those to whom it has been given to accept or to reject Germany's offer, and the imperative need that exists for us to profit just now by our country's experience in the Napoleonic struggle of a century ago. He realises to the full that the man or the Cabinet that could prolong by one second such a conflict as Europe is now witnessing would be beyond the pale of forgiveness, in this world or the next; but he also realises that that is not the last word on the point. "On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men who, from a sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without having achieved the highest purpose for which we entered into it, would have been guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman." Mr. Lloyd George knows men, and he comprehends to the last inch the utter soul sickness and weariness that is bound to attack the people of the Entente from time to time; he knows how, every now and then, even the most dauntless are assailed by the insidious temptation to "let things slide"; to sigh for that vilest of all forms of peace—"Peace at any price"; and, accordingly, he does not shrink from the duty of warning the people of Britain against yielding, even for a moment, to their weaker inclinations. Even we in Hongkong, whom the war affects but at second hand, are heartily tired of the strife and are hungry for peace; and if this be the case out here, what must it be with those at Home, and still more with those in the trenches? But when we are inclined to take this view of the matter an excellent antidote lies to hand. We have but to recall the crimes of Germany and the duty of avenging these; we have only to remember that peace now would mean war again within the next two or three years—with an interim of recriminations and semi-idleness—in order to see that the fight must go on.

Germany's proposals as they stand are an insult to any honest nation. The very word "proposals" can only be used for the sake of convenience for, as Mr. Lloyd George says, there are none. Germany vaguely asks us to enter into a "conference"—she meanwhile posing as the magnanimous conqueror, and gaining a breathing space. But the artifice is too transparent, and Mr. Lloyd George will have none of it. Our terms, he says, are complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees. And he says more than that; enough, in fact, to pierce even the porcine hides of the Kaiser and his Chancellor and to cause them to wonder uneasily what manner of man is this. "Menaced by the overwhelming armies of Belgium, I suppose the German had been intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages—" and so forth. Even a German liar and hypocrite can scarcely read this savage sarcasm and remain unshamed, one would think. But the Premier is not confining himself to mere eloquence or mere denunciation. Behind his speech—the greatest, some will maintain, that it has been given to us of this generation to read—is a determination that bodes anything but good for Germany. And to-day there is nothing of the destructive critic about our Premier, whose the affairs of the Empire are engaged. He hints at past mistakes, it is true; but he is far more taken up with telling us how we can win the war, and win it soon, than with commenting on the conduct of the late Government. Organise; imitate the enemy, and crush him with his own weapons; avenge our wrongs; stop short at no sacrifice, whether personal or national; play the game—and to top it with all talk of peace: that is Lloyd George's message to the Empire to-day, and to Germany as well. That is his reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's howl for peace.

Hillside Fires.

Owing to the prevailing drought, which has dried up a deal of the vegetation, hillside fires have been fairly frequent occurrences of late, and we are glad to see that a word of caution has been issued by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department to the public, with a request for co-operation in preventing these outbreaks. Mr. Tutoher warns people against throwing about matches, cigar and cigarette ends which have not been extinguished, and he addresses a special request to picnic parties to see that fires kindled for the building of water, etc., should be thoroughly put out before being left. Unless these precautions are taken, he says, the work of years may be destroyed. The Department of which Mr. Tutoher has charge is one that seldom comes into public prominence, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most efficiently run and most beneficial branches of the Government service which the Colony possesses. One has only to recall the bare and uninviting appearance of the hillsides in days gone by and to contrast it with the luxuriant aspect with which we are now familiar to realise what a great work has been done—a work which has been to the benefit of the Colony in very many directions. The planting of thousands of young pine trees and other growths has involved years upon years of patient, systematic work, and, remembering the havoc which is periodically created by typhoons and heavy rainstorms, the least that the public can do is to see that so far as is in its power, damage caused through carelessness shall be rendered impossible.

An Interesting Anniversary.

To-morrow, as will be seen from a paragraph sent to the local press, is the 700th anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Friars Preachers, Black Friars or Dominicans—as it is variously known; and throughout the world the day will naturally be kept as one of rejoicing by all members of this historic Society. Probably no religious order, save the Jesuits, has given so many distinguished scholars to the world (it gave us St. Thomas Aquinas and Albertus Magnus), and none save the Jesuits has passed through more vicissitudes, and made more friends or more enemies. St. Dominic, its founder, was one of the first of the great medievalists to recognise that the people must be taught not only by picture and by ceremony but also by word of mouth; and it was his idea to establish a Society specially trained for the work of preaching, and of argument against unsound doctrines. The friars were given a sort of roving commission and travelled from one side of Europe to the other, preaching both in the churches and also in the open air. The aspect of their work that is of most interest to people in the Far East is their more modern foreign mission work. They have penetrated into almost every corner of the earth on their work of evangelisation, but they have also regarded the countries of Europe as mission countries, and, by their preaching, have undoubtedly helped to keep alive something of the religious fervour of the Middle Ages.

The Falling Bamboo.

The other day in Peel Street one of the bamboos on which the Chinese are given to hanging their "washing" fell down, and injured a woman pedestrian so severely that she had to be taken to the hospital. This is not the first of such cases by a good many, nor is this the first time that we have complained of the dangerous practice of allowing insecurely fastened bamboos to jut out from the verandahs. Cannot the Government do anything in such a case? If accidents happen in absolutely still weather, such as we have been experiencing of late, what may not happen in half a gale of wind? There is no earthly reason why the Chinese should not be compelled to abandon the use of the bamboo for clothes-drying purposes altogether. Cord or wire is not a very expensive matter, and these seem to give every satisfaction in Europe. At present many of the native streets present a very satisfactory little death-trap by reason of this bamboo business.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL ONE'S LIFE IS MUSIC IF ONE TOUCHES THE NOTES RIGHT.
LY AND IN TUNE.—Rush.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Loohow to-day.
European Mail (via Negapatam).—Arrived per a.s. Japan to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Armand Behio at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 74th birthday of Lord Alverstone.

Reckless Driving.
A truck coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with driving a truck to the danger of the public. Inspector Taylor, of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and his Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

Sugar.—Not Opium.
"It is not opium but sugar," said a Chinese charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant told him the previous night that the stuff was molasses. The case was adjourned.

War Comforts.
Through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., Mrs. Caspell's working party has sent to Miss Vivian, the Maurice Hostel, one parcel, containing 20 pieces of women's clothing and one parcel containing 7 pairs women's boots and shoes and to Miss Tucker one parcel containing 20 pieces of men's clothing.

Free of Freight.
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. have forwarded five cases of articles made by the Hongkong Working Parties to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and one to the O.C. R.G.A. Records, Dover, per a.s. Oyoopa. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, in accordance with their custom in this connection, are generously carrying the cases free of freight.

Dried Fish.
"A fellow-coolie told me to take the fish home and cook it as food," said a Chinese to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with stealing a quantity of dried fish from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Mr. R. Packham, who appeared in the interests of the Company, said there was always a lot of petty pilfering going on like this. Defendant was sent to prison for six weeks.

Big Opium Haul.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 530 lbs. of prepared opium. It was stated that defendant had the stuff concealed in a basket when walking in the street. Defendant's sister was also charged with having in her possession 10 lbs. of prepared opium. Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for the defence and a day was fixed for hearing, bail being allowed in the sum of \$20,000 in each case.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

Total for 1916: 1,000

THE WINTER "BISLEY."

Teams for the Boxing Day Meeting.

The Shamoon Defence Corps will be unable to send down a team for the H. K. P. R. Winter "Bisley." Their place has been taken by a team from one of His Majesty's ships in port.

The teams, in the order in which they will fire, are as follows:—

1. R.G.A.—Captain Taylor, 2nd Lt. Wilkinson, O.S.M. Heath, Master Gunner Martin.
2. K.S.L.I.—Team not yet submitted.
3. H.K. Police (European) Inspector Grant, Sergeant Grimmit, Sergeant Pitt, Sergeant Boulger.
4. Hongkong Police Reserve—Assistant Supt. Franks, Chief Inspector Mason, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Trooper Ralph.
5. R.E.—Corporal Grimes, Q.M.S. Williams, Q.M.S. Black, Sergeant Coxon.
6. H.M.S.—Col. Sergt. Taylor, Loc. Sergt. Eyre, Loc. Opl. Moysa, Loc. Opl. Roberts.
7. European Warders.—G. Gipsos, A. Calvert, S. Shirington, W. Gast.
8. 74th Punjabis.—Jemadar Mehr Singh, 769 Havildar Mand Singh, 1933 Naik Bas Khan, 1042 Sepoy Kala.
9. Staff and Departments.—S.S.M. Harrow, A.S.O. Armr. S. Sergt. Duffield, A.O.O. Staff Sergt. Dean, A.P.O. Loc. Opl. Shute, A.O.O.
10. H.M.S. Tamar.—O.P.O. J. Oree, P.O. Aggett, S. P.O. Loach, Ldg. Signaller Bailey.
11. H. K. Volunteer Corps.—Captain Murray Scott, Lieut. Danby, Sergt. Bradbury, Bk. Heath.
12. H. K. Volunteer Reserve.—Team not yet submitted.
13. H. K. S.B.—R.G.A.—2nd Lieut. Harris, R. G. A., Havildar Wilayat Khan, Havildar Mangal Singh, Havildar Kishan Singh.
14. Naval Yard Police.—Sergt. Marriott, Sergt. Benson, Sergt. Timmes, P. O. Lookhart.
15. H. K. Police (Indian).—Sergt. 23 Nand Singh, Sergt. 85 Surian Singh, P. O. 105 Jau Khan, P. O. 339 Belta Singh.
16. 18th Infantry.—Squadier Mahabub Khan, Jemadar Mismuddin Khan, Havildar Mir Ansh Ali, Havildar Fateh Mahd.
17. Royal Marines.—Lance Sergt. Horth, Pte. Martin, Pte. Kelly, Pte. Cook.

HEAVY FINE.

\$250 and 50 Guineas Costs for Peace Pamphlet.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, formerly M.P. for Slough, was convicted at Westminster on two summonses under the Defence of the Realm Act, and fined £200 and 50 guineas costs. The summonses charged Mr. Lupton with publishing a pamphlet prejudicial to recruiting and to his Majesty's relations with foreign Powers. Mr. Lupton gave notice of appeal.

In continuation of his defence, opened at the last hearing, the ex-member for Slough argued that the pamphlet was not likely to have any effect on foreign Powers. If it had any effect at all it would improve our relations with neutral Powers. He was not responsible for this abuse and unjust prosecution. Mr. John Simon had stated in the House that there would be no prosecution for statements of opinion, only for misstatements. The Magistrate (Mr. Francis) said: "I do not care twopence for Mr. John Simon."

"Am I to be treated as a criminal because I pointed out that this country is going to be ruined?" Mr. Lupton went on to ask. "I never thought that I should live to see the day when a British citizen would have to appeal to a magistrate for the right to say things in defence of his country."

In giving judgment, Mr. Francis said there were limits to what the expression of opinion would go to, and in his opinion Mr. Lupton had gone beyond those limits.

STANDARD OIL CASE.

Judgment on the Fairway Question.

Late yesterday afternoon, the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) gave judgment in the claim for \$100,000 brought by the Shih On Steamship Company against the Standard Oil Company as damages as the result of a collision between the Shih On and the lighter Bath in the West River.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. G. C. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkins for the defendants.

The only point left for decision was the question of the fairway, and, in giving judgment on this point, his Lordship held that the word fairway meant a clear passage way by water, whenever there is an open navigable passage used by vessels proceeding up and down a river or channel. He quoted many judgments supporting this view. In adopting that definition he had to determine whether the Bath was situated in "a clear passage-way by water" or was she "an open navigable passage which is used by vessels in the river in question" or was she "near" to such navigable passage within the meaning of the article? The question as to what was a navigable passage was governed by this limitation: Was the Bath anchored in a part of the river "where it is safe for vessels of moderate draft to navigate?" When he came to the evidence on the point he found it in some respects conflicting, but he had had no real difficulty in coming to a conclusion upon it. The Chief Justice then reviewed the evidence on the question of the fairway. The question he had to decide was whether at the time of the collision the plaintiff's vessel was on or near a course where it was safe for a vessel of moderate draft to navigate. The wreck was lying in some eight feet of water slightly north of the one-fathom line and he was advised by the Naval Assessor that the water included between the one fathom line was navigable water and was safe for a vessel of moderate size to navigate in. He therefore held that the Bath was in a fairway within the meaning of Article 11 and should have carried the prescribed lights.

On the argument on Article 29 of the Regulations, his Lordship remarked that the Article referred to the ordinary practice of seamen. This, prior to the passing of the Regulations, was governed by the general maritime law, which, as he had shown from the authorities cited, governed the question of liability in their Court, and this was now adopted by all maritime nations in the international regulations. It was an obvious seamanlike precaution for the Bath to have lights and he had found she had not. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, with the usual reference as to damages. The counter-claim by the Standard Oil Co. was dismissed with costs. On the application of Mr. Potter a stay of 14 days was granted.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Standing Orders.

The words "by Section Commanders," appearing in S.O. 180 (5), page 53, are to be deleted.

Defendants.

The order issued to men awarded D. D. to attend at General Station on Sunday afternoon, December 23rd, has been cancelled. Warning officers will see that this is noted by defendants.

Searchlight.

The Police Reserve will hold a searchlight competition at 22nd and 23rd December at 11th and 12th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A REQUEST.
(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Owing to the exceedingly dry weather and the very inflammable nature of vegetation on the hillsides at the present time, I would ask for the kind co-operation of the public in the prevention of grass fires.

Matches, cigar and cigarette ends, should not be thrown away in the vicinity of vegetation unless they have been previously extinguished.

Members of picnic parties should see that all fires, kindled to boil water, &c., are afterwards properly extinguished before leaving them.

The neglect of any of these precautions is sufficient to destroy the work of years.

Yours etc.,
W. J. TUTOHER,
Superintendent,
Botanical and Forestry Dept.,
December 20, 1916.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co.'s Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 16th December), says:—

The week opened with a brighter market and more business was transacted in three days than in the previous three weeks, but a drop of 6d. in the London rubber wire took the heart out of the market and a subsequent slight recovery has not restored confidence. The fall was caused by a cessation of the American demand owing to a New York idea that peace might break out at any moment, at Germany's whistle, and this was also current in Tokyo, where the Exchange had to be closed to avert a panic. Money is still fairly easy with the native banks, but the foreign banks remain shy of increasing loans. The 4,000,000 arrives to-day from Manila. The opening rate to-day for T/T on London was 3/6; the Dollar rate being 78 5/8.

Debtors.—These are still more or less a drag in the market; all denominations are offering, but buyers are few and far between.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. Sales were made at \$630, which price, low as it seems, is \$3.14.0 higher than the sterling equivalent of \$225 as paid a year ago. Cashiers.—A brisk demand set in for the ordinary issue which advanced from 4 to 5 1/2 with sellers at 5 1/2. Preference offers at 4 1/2.

Shipping.—Shanghai Tugs are offering at 15 1/2 and 50 for ordinary and preferred respectively but Koochin advanced to a recorded sale of 25.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai retained their position at 90 for a few hundred shares and close nominal. New Engineering offers at 12.

Ottomian Mills.—Ewen. The meeting will be held on 4th proximo when a dividend of Tls. 9 per share will be proposed, absorbing Tls. 100,000 of which Tls. 125,000 will be transferred from Equalization of Dividend account. The sum of Tls. 96,000 is to be written off various accounts. Tls. 2,400 paid as bonus staff and Tls. 4,925.24 started forward. International. The balance of Loss is shown as Tls. 25,350.35 and Tls. 76,000 is to be transferred to pay this and permit of Tls. 40,749.65 being written off various accounts, while Tls. 21,000 taken from Equalization of Dividend Fund, will pay the dividend in the preference shares. Kung Yik sold at 15 but see now under and Shanghai rising from 147 to 150 after the latter rate.

Rebates.—For the reason given above the market is quiet but no weakness is noticeable, holders being mostly content to wait over until next year. Shanghai. The meeting is held on 4th proximo when a dividend of 10 per cent. making 10 per cent. for the year, will be proposed. Shanghai.

Manufacturers.—Communications offer at 21 and 20 at 10. One sold at several small lots at 22 and 23. Shanghai at 21 with some small lots.

HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER.

IGNORANT CRITICISMS RESENTED.

His Excellency Makes the Position Clear.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor referred to the local man-power question.

His Excellency, on the opening of the meeting said:—Gentlemen.—Before I proceed with the Order of the Day I wish to say a few words about a matter which has caused me and others in the Colony extreme annoyance. I refer to certain anonymous letters in the public press commenting upon the attitude of Britons in this Colony in the matter of their duty to their country. For example a letter was recently published in which the writer accused members of the local armed force of the Colony of taking refuge in the uniform of the Hongkong Volunteers or of the Special Police Reserve, being unwilling to do their duty to their King and country.

This is an ignorant and mischievous statement for which there is not a shadow of foundation. The policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organize the remainder as the members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war. The number and efficiency of our local armed forces has made it possible to release a large portion of the regular garrison for service elsewhere. In carrying this policy into effect it has been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front, and I have no hesitation in saying that all those members of the armed forces in the Colony who are medically fit would volunteer for the front to-morrow if they were allowed to go. I trust that these ignorant criticisms will cease. If any persons resident in the Colony or visiting it, and I suspect the criticisms emanate from visitors who are ignorant of the facts, have any heart-searchings on the subject of Hongkong's attitude towards the war, I trust that they will come direct to me or to the Colonial Secretary. We are always accessible and always ready to give every enlightenment.

A PROTEST.

"Stop Gambling and Reduce Prices."

Romford Urban Council, urged by the townspeople to open a central milk depot to counteract exorbitant prices, met last month to discuss this and other aspects of food supply and prices.

Several members vigorously condemned excessive profit-mongering, which, it was alleged, was lengthening the war. Mr. W. H. Lotts, Labour member, said they ought to find out who was responsible and then put them against the nearest wall and shoot them.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That this council, being of opinion that abnormal prices have been attained by the unprincipled or unscrupulous companies and persons, causing increasing hardships on all sections of his Majesty's subjects, strongly urges the Government to abandon its policy of drift and take steps to prevent gambling in food and necessities, with a view to substantial reduction in prices at an early date. Further, the council requests the Government to take action to ensure that the maximum quantity of foodstuffs may be produced within the United Kingdom."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

A Special Dinner will be provided by the Management at \$2.50 per head. Table and Private Rooms for Private Parties can be booked at the Office till the 22nd instant.

MENU:—
Hors d'Oeuvres
Portage a la Creme
Bouchées aux Huitres
Poisson Froid
Chartrebian Macédoine
Aspic de Foie Gras
Asperges glacées a la Creme
Dindons rotis Truffées
Salade de Celeris
Charlotte aux Fruits
Gâteau Moka
Xmas Cakes
Fruit
Coffee

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and excellent Service and is now guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS DINNER. MID-DAY.

(NO PUNCH TICKET).

Price \$1.00.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

HORS D'OEUVRES

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Asparagus Soup | 2 Clear Soup |
| 3 Boiled Schnapper | 4 Fried Fish |
| ENTREES | |
| 5 Fricassee of Chicken | 6 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce |
| 7 Fried Sweetbread and Tomato Sauce | |
| JOINTS | |
| 8 Roast Sirloin of Beef | 9 Roast Saddle of Mutton |
| POULTRY | |
| 10 Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce | |
| 11 Boiled York Ham | 12 Roast Capon |
| VEGETABLES | |
| 13 Boiled Potatoes | 14 Roast Potatoes |
| 15 French Beans | 16 Petit Pois |
| SWEETS | |
| 17 Plum Pudding & Brandy Sauce | 18 Mince Pies |
| 19 Stewed Pears and Cream | 20 Apple Pies |
| FRUITS | |
| Orange, Apples, Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, &c. | |
| SALADS | |
| 21 Cream Cheese | 22 Roquefort Cheese |
| 23 Mixed Salads | 24 Beetroots and Spring Onions |
| Tea and Coffee | |

CHRISTMAS DINNER. EVENING.

(NO PUNCH TICKET).

Price \$1.00.

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

HORS D'OEUVRES

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Oyster Soup | 2 Vermicelli Soup |
| 3 Baked Schnapper | 4 Smoked Fish |
| ENTREES | |
| 5 Chicken in Aspic | 6 Lamb Cutlets and Petit Pois |
| 7 Stewed Pigeons | |
| JOINTS | |
| 8 Roast Sirloin of Beef | 9 Roast Saddle of Mutton |
| 10 Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce | |
| 11 Roast Chicken | 12 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce |
| VEGETABLES | |
| 13 Boiled Potatoes | 14 Roast Potatoes |
| 15 Petit Pois | 16 French Beans |
| SWEETS | |
| 17 Plum Pudding | 18 Mince Pie |
| 19 Blanc Mange & Apricots | 20 Apple Pie |
| FRUITS | |
| Oranges, Apples, Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, &c. | |
| SALADS | |
| 21 Cream Cheese | 22 Roquefort Cheese |
| 23 Mixed Salads | 24 Beetroots and Spring Onions |
| Tea and Coffee | |

To Facilitate Service and Prevent Confusion
Please order by Number only.
We Sell only the very best Brands of Wines, Ales and Liqueurs.
WISHING YOU A MERRY XMAS.

The Alexandra Cafe.

ROBT. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

THE SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.

Two Europeans Succumb.

The situation as regards the epidemic of small-pox in Hongkong is, happily, not getting any more serious; it still remains very much the same, (though two Europeans have succumbed to the disease). Some idea of the present outlook can be gathered from the fact that yesterday 14 fresh cases were notified, among them being two Europeans. The work of vaccination at West Point goes on at an even more greatly accelerated rate, the Chinese, contrary to expectations, jostling each other in their eagerness to be inoculated. It is estimated that up to the present some 4,000 vaccinations have been made in this district. Up to the present, two fatalities have occurred to Europeans, the one being Captain Owen Hughes of the s.s. On Lee, and the other a man named Charles Edward Pollard, both of whom passed away at the Infirmary.

Diseases Hospital. In the latter case, the rank, profession or occupation of the deceased was not known, so it is to be presumed that he was not a local man.

Whilst the vaccination of Chinese continues, it is important that all Europeans should get themselves vaccinated in a similar manner. As may be supposed, a great deal more than the usual supply of lymph has already been used, but we learn there is no difficulty anticipated as regards a further supply.

One of the victims to the disease is Captain Owen Hughes, of the s.s. On Lee, who has been known for many years on the China coast and who was a most popular man with everyone with whom he came in contact. He passed away yesterday at the Infirmary after only a few days' illness. The deceased was formerly second officer aboard the s.s. Derwent, and second officer on the s.s. Laertes. He has been master of the s.s. On Lee for some considerable time. He was only about forty-five years of age.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

TURKEYS, GEESE, CAPONS, CHICKENS, AND HAMS.

ORDER EARLY

TO

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT

THAT WILL BE MOST APPRECIATED

IS A

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLA.



THE ENJOYMENT OF EVERY MEMBER
OF THE FAMILY
IS ASSURED

When there is a "COLUMBIA"
in the Home.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1223

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR
COW & CO.) LTD.

CERTAIN cargo ex M. S. "GLENARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "SUI SANG," Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon, on FRIDAY 22nd inst. at 10 a.m. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents, "Glen" Line (McGregor
Cow & Co) Ltd.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1916.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 25th and 26th instant.

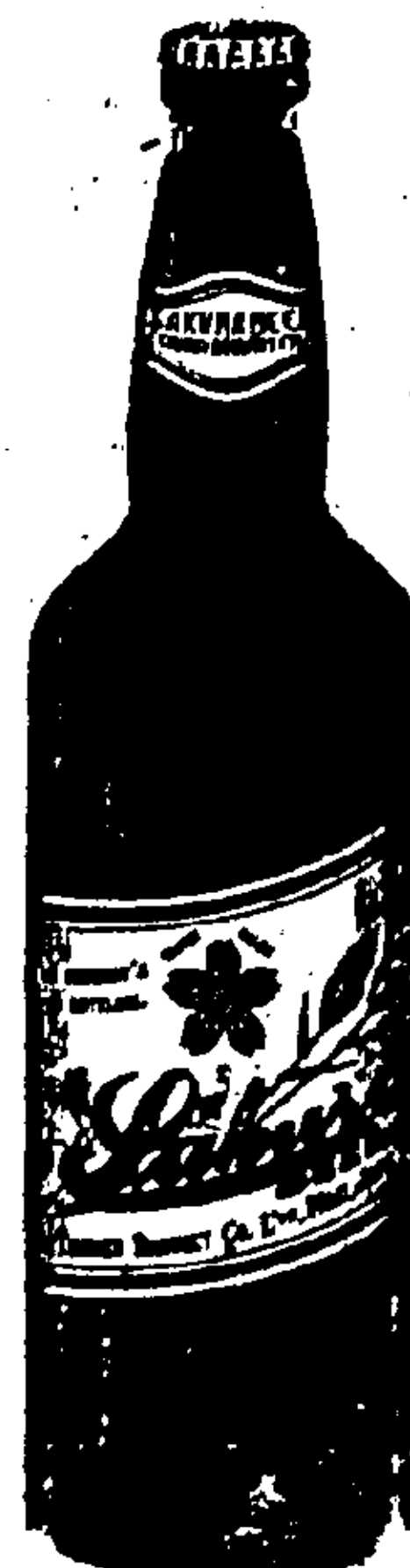
NOTICE.

THE offices of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on Friday, the 22nd instant and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January, 1917.
York Buildings,
J. A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1916.

PA. SENGELS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. JAPAN, from Singapore, on Dec. 21:
Andono Major
Ando
Androff S
Bear
Carlin Mrs
Dunsun
Franchan
Geoglin
Gray Lieut E H
Hin
Judy
McGill Mrs
MacPherson Nurse
McKenzie
Riley Mrs
Rallion
Somerton Mr & Mrs
Wison Mrs
Wreck
Young Mr & Mrs

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN

Attractively displayed in our shop are just the proper things to gratify your friends and reflect credit on your selections for them.

We have just received deliveries of New Goods specially suited for gift-giving, including:

NECKWEAR.—FANCY WAISTCOATS,
GLOVES.—MUFFLERS.—SWEATERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.—UMBRELLAS.

You are Welcome to inspect without importunity to buy.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

HAVE FOR GENTLEMEN A SMART RANGE OF

ACCEPTABLE XMAS GIFTS.

INCLUDING NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR,
GLOVES, MUFFLERS WALKING
STICKS, UMBRELLAS,
KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS,
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HAND BAGS, SLIPPERS, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

DON'T FORGET

TO BUY
THE SELECTION FROM
KISMET.

NOW ON SALE AT:—
ROBINSON'S,
MOUTRIE'S,
ANDERSON'S.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced Prices:

No. 1 Hamper

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 bottle | Moet & Chandon Champagne | Quart | |
| 1 " | D.O.M. | Pint | |
| 1 " | Blackberry Brandy | Quart | |
| 1 " | Martell's XXX Brandy | " | |
| 2 " | King George IV Whisky | " | \$28.00 |
| 1 " | Super Tawny Port | " | |
| 2 " | St. Julien Claret | " | |
| 1 " | Old Brown Sherry | " | |
| 1 " | Old Tom Gin | " | |
| 1 phial | Pomeranzan Bitters | " | |

No. 2 Hamper

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 bottle | Victor Clicquot Champagne | Quart | |
| 1 " | Martell's XXX Brandy | " | |
| 2 " | Perfection Whisky | " | |
| 2 " | Rich Old Port | " | |
| 2 " | St. Julien Claret | " | \$25.00 |
| 1 " | Vino de Pasto Sherry | " | |
| 1 " | Peppermint G. F. small | " | |
| 1 " | D.O.M. small | " | |
| 1 " | Old Tom Gin | " | |
| 1 phial | Pomeranzan Bitters | " | |

No. 3 Hamper

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 bottle | Burgundy | Quart | |
| 1 " | Peppermint small | " | |
| 1 " | D.O.M. | " | |
| 2 " | Rich Old Port | " | |
| 2 " | Perfection Whisky | " | \$20.00 |
| 1 " | 20 years Old Brandy | " | |
| 2 " | Amontillado Sherry | " | |
| 1 " | Medoc Claret | " | |
| 1 " | Old Tom Gin | " | |
| 1 phial | Pomeranzan Bitters | " | |

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit Customers' requirements.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney.	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	about 7th Jan.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney.	about 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For-PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916. E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,000 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change): SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.

Empress of Japan 10 Jan. Empress of Japan 28 Mar.

Monteagle 3 Feb. Monteagle 14 Apr.

EMPERESS OF ASIA 15 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection

with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and

the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and

West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage,

Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd inst.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirata," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 23rd inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON City of Madras Sails, 5th Jan., 1917.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneffre	Kamo Maru Capt. R. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS., 28th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. K. Inazu T. 21,000	THURS., 4th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Jan., at noon.
COUTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon	Kamakura Maru Capt. S. Kawashima	TUES., 23rd Jan., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Aki Maru Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	TUES., 13th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 29th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Yotorofu Maru Capt. S. Hirata T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
KOBE	Bombay Maru Capt. S. Shinohara T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	Kirin Maru Capt. T. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon	Aisuta Maru Capt. K. Iisuno T. 15,000	SATUR., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
	Aki Maru Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	THURS., 11th Jan., at 10 a.m.
	Moyori Maru Capt. M. Taniguchi T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.

TOYOOKA M. T. 15,000 Early February.
Capt. G. Shinomiya
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer. Displacement. Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong

Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 4th Jan. 1917.

Shinyo Maru 23,000 - 21 knots 15th Jan.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 27th Jan.

Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 10th Feb.

Siberia Maru 19,000 - 18 knots 26th Feb.

Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 6th Mar.

1st class to London G4348. (271.10.0), return G4349. (2122).

" to San Francisco G4250, return G4347.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES,

SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE

BY TRANS-ANDALUSIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Kiyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan., 1917.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Jan. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU,

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street



R.M.S.P. - THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,

TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Dec. at d'light.
SAIGON/HONGKONG	Chihli	22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SAIGON/HONGKONG	Kashing	23rd Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Dec. at d'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	26th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	26th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	28th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Zhinhu," "Taming,"

and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric

fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Lachow," "Yingchow," "Shan-

tung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday, and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Dec. 21, 1916. Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	With leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	KOBE	24th Dec.	27th Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjilmanoeck	SHANGHAI	24th Dec.	28th Dec.	JAVA
Tjilaroem	JAVA	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong	JAVA & MAKASSAR	27th Dec.	31st Dec.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		26th Dec. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	6th Jan.	27th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-

ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are

lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric

Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... THUR. 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... SUN. 24th Dec. at 10 a.m.

(For Amoy Passengers only.) * Cargo for Amoy via Fochow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

MANILA... Yuensang... Sat. 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Wingsang... Sun. 24th Dec. at d'light.

HAIPHONG... Loksang... Sun. 24th Dec. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI... Kwongsang... Thur. 28th Dec. at d'light.

KOBE & Moji... Kumsang... Thur. 28th Dec. at d'light.

SHANGHAI... Yusang... Thur. 28th Dec. at d'light.

SHANGHAI... Choyasang... Fri. 29th Dec. at d'light.

MANILA... Loongsang... Sat. 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN... Hingsang... Fri. 5th Jan. at noon.

Returns Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kutsang, Namsang, Lalsang and Fooksang, leave

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The S.S. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailing from Hongkong: December 30, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.

HONGKONG, 19th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	January 1, 1917.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	March 1, 1917.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	March 28, "
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	April 22, "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and "Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Tables are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors, Foremasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

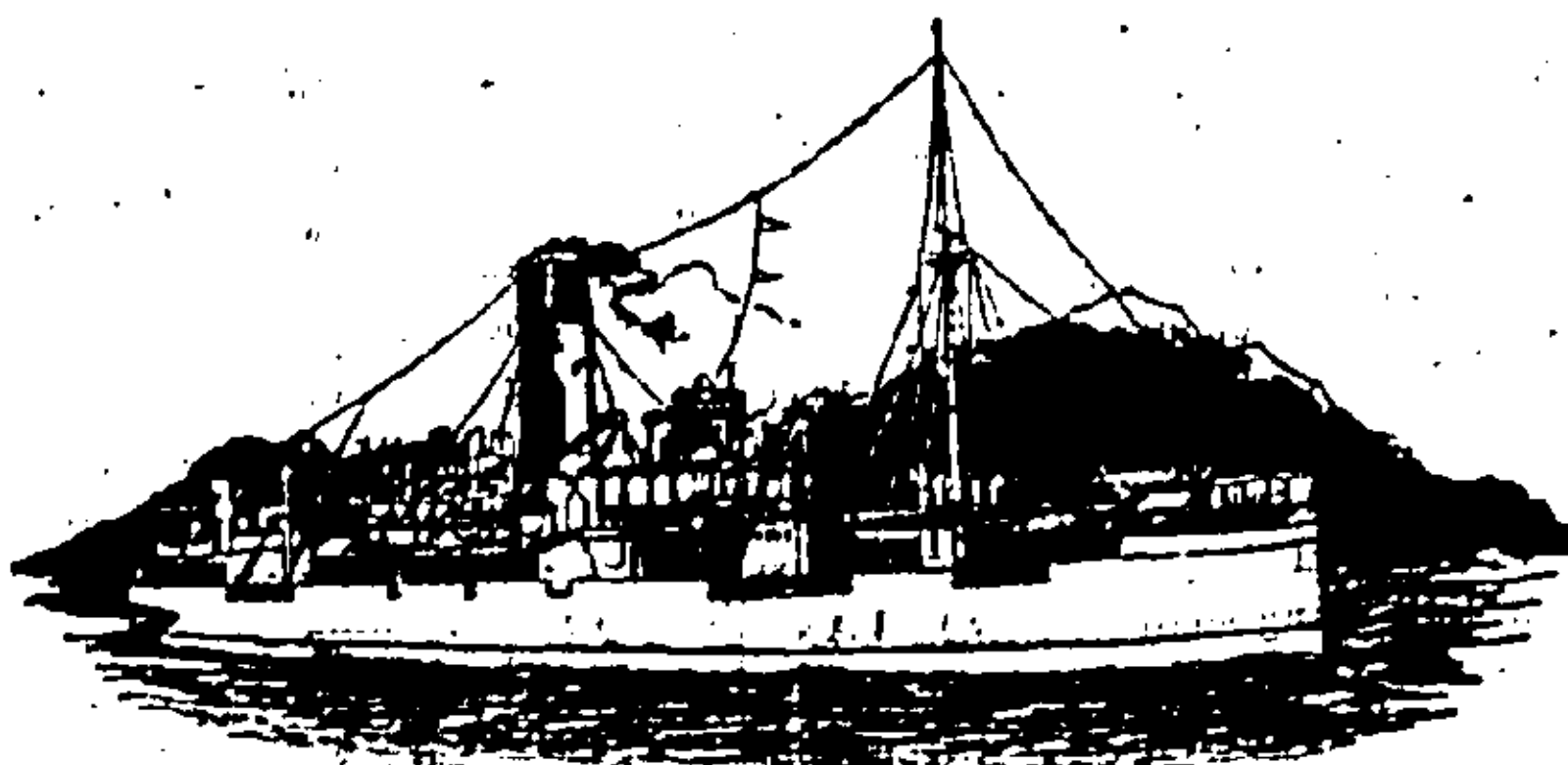
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS. Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & C.	23, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ninechow	B. & S.	28, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Dec.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	29, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Eurypylus	B. & S.	31, Dec.
Genoa	Mersin	J. M. Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
London via Ports	Peletus	B. & S.	5, Jan.
London via Ports	C. of Madras	B. L.	Jan.
London via Ports	Teuter	B. & S.	10, Jan.
London via Ports	Somali	P. & O.	17, Jan.
Liverpool via Ports	Tydeus	B. & S.	20, Jan.
London via Ports	Phemius	B. & S.	28, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Japan	Proteus	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	31, Dec.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	10, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17, Jan.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	23, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	7, Jan.
Seattle via Japan	Ixion	B. & S.	27, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	31, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	Montezuma	C. P. O. S.	3, Feb.
New York via Panama	Toyonaka M.	N. Y. K.	Early Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	25, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Jan.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, Feb.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Cheran	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutang	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Kobe	Moyori M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halhong	D. L. Co.	22, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Bombay via Ports	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	23, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Japan	D. S. & Co.	23, Dec.
Calcutta via Ports	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	23, Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.
Halphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Dec.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Dec.
Swatow	Jacob	J. C. J. L.	26, Dec.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Swatow	Tean	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Luchow	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Hoihow and Halphong	Tijlajap	J. C. J. L.	27, Dec.
Java and Makassar	Tjimanok	J. C. J. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Phemius	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Kobe and Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	29, Dec.
Tosa M.	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	29, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Somali	P. & O.	31, Dec.
Kobe	Tjilijong	J. C. J. L.	31, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Tjilijong	J. C. J. L.	31, Dec.
Shanghai	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Sandakan	Nyansa	P. & O.	7, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ixion	B. & S.	11, Jan.
Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Antiochus	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Antiochus	B. & S.	16, Jan.
Shanghai and Japan	Telamon	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Shanghai			

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR arrived Shanghai December 18, at 8 a.m. Leaves December 19, for Hongkong via Manila, and is expected to arrive here December 26.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s S.S. COLOMBIA will leave San Francisco for Hongkong on March 10, via Honolulu and Japan Ports.

The S.S. CHINA arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday, December 12, in accordance with schedule, and will sail from there on Friday, December 22. She is due to arrive in Hongkong on January 20, 1917.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers:

Wesley, Br., aa. 4,799, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.
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Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,407, 14th Dec.

Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
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Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
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Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.
Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.	Amoy, Chl., aa. 1,227, Wallace, 16th Dec.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, ship or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Owing to an outbreak of Fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham a General Average Contribution of 10 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer for damage due to ordinary handling must be presented within 15 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1916.

NOTICE.

DIRECTORY LONDON.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London of its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
D. S. Co.	Japan		Dec. 21	Calcutta
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 21	Singapore
B. & S.	Proteus	9,54	Dec. 23	Manila
J.C.J. L.	Tjilijong		Dec. 24	Shanghai
J.C.J. L.	Tjilijong		Dec. 24	Kobe
P. & O.	Omali		Dec. 24	London
P. M. S. S.	Euador		Dec. 26	San Francisco
B. & S.	hemius	6,699	Dec. 27	Liverpool
J.C.J. L.	Tjilijong		Dec. 27	Java
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
J.C.J. L.	Tjilijong		Dec. 28	Java
P. & O.	Nyansa		Dec. 31	Bombay
B. & S.	centai	4,929	Jan. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Jan. 5	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 6	Australia
P. & O.	Somali		Jan. 11	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta		Jan. 14	Bombay
B. & S.	Antilo hus	9,038	Jan. 15	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Jan. 19	Manila
B. & S.	Telamon	4,539	Jan. 20	Liverpool
P. M. S. S.	China		Jan. 20	San Francisco
B. & S.	Euryades	5,73	Jan. 23	Liverpool
P. & O.	Nyansa		Jan. 25	Kobe
P. & O.	Namur		Jan. 28	London
B. & S.	Talhybius		Jan. 31	Seattle
B. & S.	Hyson	6,607	Feb. 3	Liverpool

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARMARTHENSIRE" From UNITED KINGDOM & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham, a General Average Contribution of 10% will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

The S.S. "CARMARTHENSIRE" is due here about 16th December.

For further particulars apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents for The Royal Mail, Steam Packet Co.

Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers.

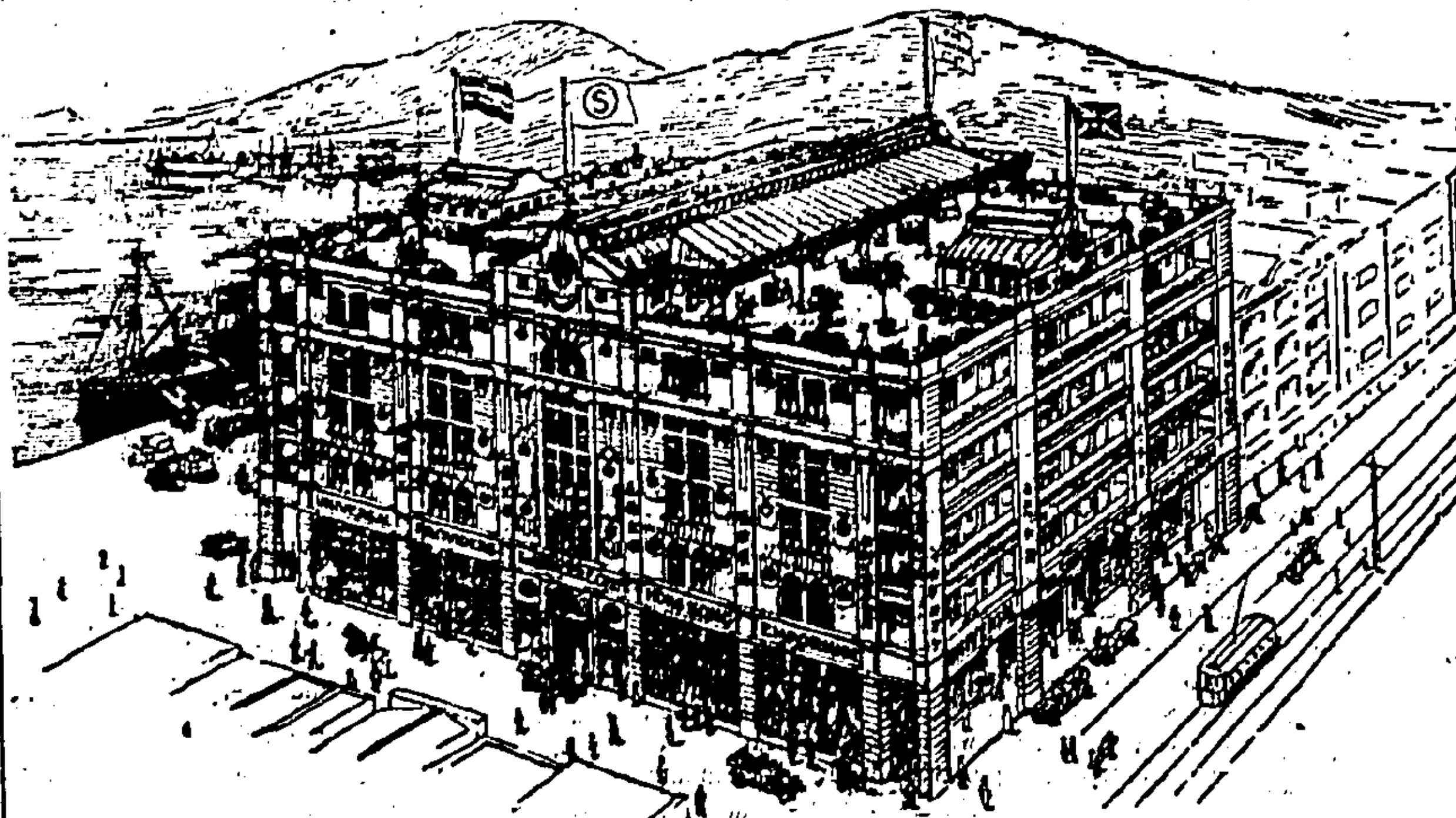
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choice Hams.

TIDE TABLE.

From 18th Dec. to 24th Dec., 1916.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Manila	Manila
Mon. 18	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Tues. 19	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Wed. 20	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Thurs. 21	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Fri. 22	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sat. 23	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
Sun. 24	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15

m morning, a afternoon.



THE SINCERE CO., LTD. UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

THE LARGEST MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE IN THE EAST.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.

REPRESENTANTS ON THE ROOF GARDEN. PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1941

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Continuing, the Premier said:—Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbour, arrogant, threatening and bullying, shifting boundaries at her will, taking one fair field after another from her weaker neighbours. With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an unpleasant and disturbing neighbour in Europe. (Hear hear.) It is difficult for those living thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who lived near her. Even here with the protection of the broad seas between us we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with the constant naval menace, but even we can scarcely realise what it has meant to France and Russia. Now that this war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be cruelly not to see to it that this swashbuckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations. (Cheers.) The mere word that Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it, we all trusted it, but it gave way to the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into the vortex of blood. We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German Government offers—other than those, better than those, and surer than those which she so lightly broke, and in the meantime we shall put our trust in an unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.)

(Portion missing.)

And from this position to treat as trifling real setbacks. Britain has never appeared at its best except when confronted with a real danger.

"Let us for a moment look at the worst. The Rumanian blunder was unfortunate; but as the worst it prolongs the war. It does not alter the fundamental facts of the war. I cannot help hoping that it may even have salutary effects in calling the attention of the Allies to the obvious defects in the Allied organisation—not merely the organisation of each but the organisation of the whole. If it does that and braces them to fresh efforts it may prove, bad as it is, a blessing. That is the worst. It has been a real setback, it is the one cloud—well it is the darkest cloud—and it appeared on a clearing horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to worse. That is why we have taken in the last few days this very strong action in Greece. We mean to take no risks there. We have decided to take a definite decisive action and I think it has succeeded. We have decided to recognise the agents of that great Greek statesman, M. Venizelos. (Cheers.)

"I should like to say one word about the lessons of the fighting on the western front, about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest ever waged in the history of the world. It is full of encouragement and hope. Just look at it—an absolutely new Army. The old army had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This is a new Army. But a year ago it was one in the earth of Britain, yes, and of Ireland and it became iron. (Cheers.) It has passed through the fiery furnace and the enemy knows it is now fine steel. (Cheers.) This new Army, new men, new officers, and generals new to this kind of work, have faced the greatest army in the world, the best equipped, the best trained, and have beaten them. Beaten them! (Loud cheers.) Battle after battle, day after day, week after week, in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have driven them out by a valour which is incredible. That is something which gives us hope, which fills you all with pride in the nation to which they belong. It is a fact, and it is a fact of significance for us and for the foe. (Cheers.) The enemy has seen that Army grow under his very eyes. They are becoming veterans; and therefore basing our confidence upon these facts I am as convinced as ever I was of ultimate victory if the nation proves as steady, as valourous, as ready to sacrifice and learn and endure as that great Army on the Somme." (Loud cheers.)

The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Government, remarking that he was anxious in doing so to avoid all issues that excited irritation or controversy or dissension. It must not be assumed that he accepted as complete the accounts which had been given of the way in which the Government was formed. He was convinced that the "controversies of the past" would not help regarding the future, therefore so far as he was concerned he placed them on one side. He proceeded to speak of the unusual character and composition of the Government as an executive body. The House had realised that there had been separation between the function of Premier and Leader of the House. That was because these two offices were more than one man could undertake.

There were three characteristics in which the present Administration might be said to have departed perhaps from precedent. The first was the concentration of the executive in a very few hands. The second was the choosing of men of administrative and business capacity rather than men of Parliamentary experience, where they were unable to obtain both, for the heads of the great departments. The third was the more frank and full recognition of the partnership of Labour in the Government. No Government in this country had ever contained such a large representation of Labour. They realised that it was impossible to conduct the war without getting the complete and unqualified support of Labour, and also they were anxious to obtain Labour's assistance and counsel for the purpose of the conduct of the war.

Previous Administrations had been peace structures, organised for a different purpose and different conditions. A craft suitable for a river or canal was not exactly the kind of vessel for the high seas. He was not here referring to the last Cabinet but to the old system of Cabinet where the heads of every department were represented inside the Cabinet. He was convinced that the new form of Government was the best for a war where quick decision was necessary above everything. He declared that the Allies had suffered disaster after disaster through tardiness of decision and action. You cannot run a war with a Sanhedrin. That was the meaning of the Cabinet of five and one of its members doing sentry duty outside. It had been suggested that there was a danger of lack of co-ordination; but he pointed out that it was the old practice to have heads of departments outside the Cabinet, and whenever anything concerned that particular department, the head of the department could attend Executive Committee meetings to discuss the problems requiring solution.

He thought this a very effective practice, much better, especially in time of war, than keeping men away from their departments discussing things which did not directly concern them. He emphasised that henceforth there would be no distinction between the old War Committee and the War Cabinet. There was not the slightest attempt to deviate in any particular from the complete control of Parliament, which must always be supreme.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was investigating the French system, whereby the Ministers had to appear before Parliamentary committees, where questions could be asked them and they could give an account which they would not care to give in public. It was possible that they might refer the matter to Parliament for settlement.

Coming to the work of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Ministry of Labour. He hoped this department would not confine itself merely to settling disputes. He hoped it would become in a real sense a ministry with the well-being of Labour in its charge. He also hoped that this department would take a leading part in assisting in the mobilisation of Labour for the purposes of the war.

With regard to shipping, he emphasised that it was never so vital to the life of the nation as at present, and the Government felt that the time had come to take more complete control of all ships in Britain and place them in practically the same position as the railways, so that during the war shipping would be nationalised in the real sense of the term. The prodigious profits which were made out of freights contributed largely to the high cost of commodities and made it difficult for the Government to induce organised Labour to give up its privileges.

Undue and extravagant profits in shipping were intolerable in war time. Sir Joseph MacLay was conferring with the Admiralty and Shipping Control Committee, and Mr. Lloyd George hoped soon to be able to inform the House of the plans which he recommended not only for the more effective utilisation of ships already on the register but also for the speedy construction of more ships to replace the wastage. Regarding the coal mines the Government felt that it ought to assume more direct control over the whole industry.

The food problem was undoubtedly serious and would be grave unless not merely the Government but the nation was prepared to grapple with it courageously without loss of time. He pointed out that the available harvest of the world had failed. The surplus available for export from Canada and the United States had diminished to a disastrous extent. The Argentine promised badly, that of Russia was not available and that of Australia meant almost prohibitive transport. Our own harvest was a poor one, and he did not believe that more than three-eighths of the usual sowing had taken place. It was true to a certain extent that you could make up by Spring sowing, but that never produces anything comparable to Winter sowing. The submarine menace in this respect was not the most important to consider. Under these circumstances the late Government decided to appoint a Food Controller. The latter was assisted by the ablest experts in the House. At the head of the Board of Agriculture they had a man who was singularly gifted, and who had as thorough a knowledge of the principles and practices of this question as any man in this or any other country.

The problem is a double one, namely distribution and production. Respecting both we must call upon the people of the country to make real sacrifices; but it is essential that the sacrifices should be equal. (Cheers.) Over-consumption by the affluent must not be allowed to create a shortage for the less well-to-do. He hoped he could appeal to men and women of all ranks to play the game. (Cheers.) Without the help of the whole nation we could accomplish nothing. The whole nation must assist us to distribute our resources that there shall be no man, woman or child who will suffer hunger because someone else is getting too much. (Cheers.)

Regarding production, every square yard must be made to produce food. All who had the opportunity must regard it as a duty to the State to assist in producing and contributing to the common stock. If this were done we should have food without any privation, without any want, everybody having plenty of the best and healthiest food. It means sacrifices; but what sacrifices? Talk to a man who has returned from the Somme or who has been through the blinding wretchedness of a winter campaign and you will know something of what those gallant men are enduring for their country. (Hear, hear.)

They are enduring much and hazarding all while we are living in comfort and security. You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifice in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences, its elegances on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made. Let us proclaim during the war a National Lent. The nation will be the better for it and stronger for it mentally, morally and physically. (Cheers.)

Our armies might drive the enemy from the battered villages of France, across the devastated plains of Belgium. They might hurl them across the Rhine in battered disarray; but unless the nation as a whole shoulders part of the burden of victory it will not profit by the triumph, for it is not what a nation gains, it is what a nation gives that makes it great. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier proceeded to say that it was intolerable that any section should be permitted to make exceptional profits out of these sacrifices. Much had been done by the late Administration to arrest unfair private "profiteering," but the Government had come to the conclusion that it could not ask the nation for more sacrifices without even more drastic steps yet being taken.

After outlining what had already been done to meet this situation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Bonar Law and others were now carefully examining the problem. He hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly. The course the Government intended to adopt was quite clear. The nation must be asked to make further sacrifices in order to win the war, and the road must be cleared by action of this kind.

The Prime Minister next turned to the question of the mobilisation of labour reserves, without which, let there be no mistake, we should not be able to pull through. This was a question not of years but months, perhaps of weeks, and unless the labour of the country was used to the best advantage and every man called up to render such service to the State as he could best give, victory was beyond our reach. The problem was a difficult one. To complete what had already been done the speaker maintained that the Government ought to have the power to say that every man who was not taken into the Army, whatever his position or rank, was really employed on work of national importance. At present it was only the man who was fit for military service and had not established a claim for exemption upon whom the nation could call. The unfit man, and the exempted man were surely under the same moral obligation, but still there were no means of enforcing it. It was with this imperfect organisation of our industrial man-power that we were called upon to confront an enemy who not only exercised to the full his undoubted right over his own population, but had introduced a practice hitherto unknown in civilised warfare of removing the civilian inhabitants from occupied territory to make good the shortage of labour in his own factory.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE "PROPOSALS."

Mr. Asquith succeeded Mr. Lloyd George, and congratulated him on his accession to the Premiership. He defined his attitude towards the new Government as most friendly, and defended the late Administration against the accusations of ineffective prosecution of the war. Referring to the peace proposals, he said the latter were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance. He asked why a Power professing itself conscious of military superiority and ultimate victory was shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers he declared that the proposals were born of military and economic necessity. Peace must be honourable, not shamefaced—no patched up precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we will gladly accept but anything short thereof we are bound to repudiate by every obligation of honour and above all by the debt we owe to those, especially to the young, who have given their lives for what they believe to be a worthy cause. "I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe they are in the mood to give the Allies reparation for the past and security for the future. If they are in such a mood let them say so. (Loud cheers.)"

THE GREEK MUDDLE.

An Athens message, dated December 19 says:—Greece has addressed to the Entente a Note reviewing the situation since the acceptance of the ultimatum and the difficulties resulting from events in the islands and from the delay in the formulation of the Entente Powers' demands for reparation and the maintenance of the blockade. The Government implies that it may be compelled to suspend the southward movement of troops pending the solution of the present situation.

CHINESE THEATRICALS.

Over \$19,000 for war charities.

The following communication has been sent to us by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax:

Hongkong, 20th Dec., 1916.

Sir,—The series of theatrical performances inaugurated by the Chinese Sub-Committee in aid of the war Charities Fund having been carried out successfully, I have, now, the honour to forward, herewith, a cheque for \$19,000.00, the amount of the net proceeds, a statement of accounts and a list of the members who subscribed \$50.00 each to the capital fund.

On behalf of the Sub-Committee, I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks to the undemonstrated companies, firms and gentlemen for their hearty co-operation and assistance:—viz:

The Hongkong Electric Company for supplying current gratis for 4 days and 5 nights; The Yiu Wa Company for the loan of electric lamps and free installation; Mr. Ho Ngok Lau for reduction in the hire of the theatrical Company;

Mr. Li Ping for erecting the required scaffolding gratis; The Yuan Yuan Company for the construction of the boxes in the auditorium, gratis; The To Yuen, the To To Sin Kuan and the Lok To To restaurants for free supply of tea and cakes for 4 days and 5 nights;

The Shing Fuk Ki firm for the supply of gauze lanterns and sundry articles; The Wing Chun and Fat Hing gardeners for loan of pot flowers;

The Wing On Company for loan of sixty odd rolls of silk; The Sun Company for loan of silk decorating articles; The Man Yiu Wing and Cheung Lee firms for loan of chairs;

Messrs. Li Chung and Li Wo for free transportation of the actors' luggage, etc; The Wah Tze Yat Po, the Chun Wai Yat Po, the Kung Wo Po, the Chung Ngai Sun Po, the Kung Yik Po, the Tai Kwong Po and the Chung Kwok Po for free advertisements from time to time;

Messrs. Chan Kang-yue, Ma Ying Piu, Chan Ha, Ip Lan Cheun, Chan Kai Ming, Li Po Kwei, Un Hung Kiu, Kwok Lok, Lai Ying Koo, Lam Siu Lai, Choy Cheong, Un Kam Wa and others for taking a most active part in the disposal of tickets, decorations and general supervision, and The Chinese Police Reserve with Inspectors, J. M. Wong and Wong Taps in charge for maintaining order both in and outside the theatre.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
LAU CHU PAK,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax,
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Statement of Account.
To Hire of Theatrical Company and Sundry expenses \$2,472.68

Cost of scroll to be presented to the theatrical Company 48.40

Nett balance 19,000.00

Total \$21,511.17

By subscriptions paid by members of the committee 10,350.00
Sundry collections and interest 45.08
Sale of cakes and tea at the theatre 272.27
Sale of tickets at the theatre 1,092.82
Sale of reserved seats 9,551.00
Total \$22,121.17

List of Subscribers to the Capital Fund.

Sir Robert Ho Tung \$50.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak 50.00
Mr. Chan Kai-ming 50.00
Ho Fook 50.00
Ho Kam-tong 50.00
Li Yau-chuen 50.00
Lo Cheung-shiu 50.00
Ma Ying Piu 50.00
Tse Yam-chi 50.00
Sin Tak-fan 50.00
Li Wing-kwong 50.00
Chan Chik-yue 50.00
Chan Kang-yue 50.00
Leung Yan-po 50.00
Ng Hon-chi 50.00
Sum Pak-ming 50.00
Kwok Siu-lau 50.00
Ip Shun-kam 50.00
Che Maw-hing 50.00
Au Chak-man 50.00
Un Kam-wa 50.00
Siu Ying-chau 50.00
Wong Kam-look 50.00
Tang Chi-ngong 50.00
Wong Ping-sun 50.00
Chan Ha 50.00
Lo Shiu-hoi 50.00
Li Ngok-lau 50.00
Lo Kit-ping 50.00
Li Po-kwai 50.00
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Chan Kit-sun 50.00
Ma Wing-chun 50.00
Kwan Fook-ang 50.00
Mui Hok-wan 50.00
Woo Wan-cho 50.00
Un Chi-yuek 50.00
Wong Mow-lam 50.00
Ho Sai-wing 50.00
San Chau-hing 50.00
She Tat-choi 50.00
Cheung Sam-woo 50.00
Li Sing-ku 50.00
Lai Ching-hin 50.00
Chan Chi-cheuk 50.00
Lam Woo 50.00
Chau Tung-sang 50.00
Im Pan-tak 50.00
Fung Heung-chuen 50.00
Luk Fung-shan 50.00
Mok Cho-chuen 50.00
Wong Chin-fan 50.00
Lau Tak-po 50.00
Lau Kwan-po 50.00
Ho Hang-tong 50.00
Un Man-chuen 50.00
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Chui Woon-man 50.00
Fung Pok-mun 50.00
Chau Ngan-ting 50.00
Lo Chung-wan 50.00
Chan Chi-pok 50.00
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Ip Lan-chuen 50.00
Mok Man-cheung 50.00
Ho Kwong 50.00
Ho In 50.00
Ho Leung 50.00
Ho Kit 50.00
Wong Kwong-tin 50.00
Tso Sin-wan 50.00
Chan Sut-ngam 50.00
U Yuk-chi 50.00
Wong Ping-in 50.00
Lo Fuk-ki 50.00
Chan Yik-ting 50.00

Cheung Man-hing 50.00
Pan Heung-yah 50.00
Ya Wai-pun 50.00
Li Shun-fan 50.00
Wong Lan-sang 50.00
Fung Ki-cheuk 50.00
Fung Kuki 50.00
Yung Chi-ming 50.00
Ho Wing-chun 50.00
Ng Hok-kwan 50.00
Ngan Luk 50.00
Young Kang-tong 50.00
Yau Sui-chi 50.00
Tam Pak-siu 50.00
Mok Kon-sang 50.00
Cheung Yee-sang 50.00
Young Sui-wong 50.00
Tang Sui-yuk 50.00
Ng Wai Chi 50.00
Kwok Sut-ting 50.00
Woo Sin-kek 50.00
Young Ching-shok 50.00
Lau Sing-yiu 50.00
Li Yun-sang 50.00
Li Hoi-tung 50.00
Wong Cheuk-hing 50.00
Siu Woon 50.00
Fuk To-ki 50.00
Chos Po-seen 50.00
Cheung Tin-san 50.00
Cheung Kap 50.00
Leung Kai-tum 50.00
Lo Chun-ku 50.00
Cheng Chung-ping 50.00
Fung Fuk-tin 50.00
Lam Sau-ting 50.00
Chiu U-tin 50.00
Lai Chau-tam 50.00
Chiu Wa-sam 50.00
Chan Chun-chuen 50.00
Ko Wan-kum 50.00
Tam Hok-po 50.00
Chan Puk-chuen 50.00
Wong Puk-chuen 50.00
Leung Pui-chi 50.00
Tong Yat-chuen 50.00
Tam Hok-ping 50.00
Fung Sui-cho 50.00
Lau Li-wa 50.00
Ho Mun-sang 50.00
Lau Yik-cheuk 50.00
Lau Siu-chuen 50.00
Lau U-fong 50.00
Tong Yan-po 50.00
Kwok Lok 50.00
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Chan Pak-pang 50.00
Mok Ching-kong 50.00
Chan Tsz-tan 50.00
Chung Chor-ting 50.00
Chau Siu-ki 50.00
Chau Cheuk-fan 50.00
U Pan-nam 50.00
Ho Yuk-ting 50.00
Ng Tse-mei 50.00
Lo Chor-san 50.00
Lo Lai-sun 50.00
Li Yeung-im 50.00
Fung Ping-shan 50.00
Li Hei-chun 50.00
Fang Chung-chak 50.00
Lu Yan-sun 50.00
Ma Chui-chiu 50.00
Chan Ching-hok 50.00
Lam Heung-lun 50.00
Wong In-tung 50.00
Kwok Yam-kai 50.00
Lai Man-wai 50.00
Lai Hoi-san 50.00
Tai Chi-ho 50.00
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Chan Ki 50.00
Pong Wai-ting 50.00
Ng Kin-cho 50.00
Wong Kwok-sun 50.00
Yeung Sai-ngam 50.00
Ip Sau-chi 50.00
Ma Fut-ting 50.00
Lam Yik-hang 50.00
U King-su 50.00
Muan Hang-tin 50.00
Chan Lim-fu 50.00
Pong Yeung-chau 50.00
Ho Yeung-pin 50.00
Lo Chup-san 50.00
Wong Sui-leung 50.00
Ip Li-kong 50.00
Leung Kin-sang 50.00
Fok Yik-pang 50.00
Ip Nam-run 50.00
Chi-long 50.00
Wong Siu-ham 50.00
Chan Cheuk-hing 50.00
U Yau-n 50.00
U to-sang 50.00
Chan Su-ming 50.00
So Chun-ling 50.00
Li King-lau 50.00
Chau Chung-pang 50.00
Choy Wai-foo 50.00
Choy Chi-fai 50.00
Kao Yik-kai 50.00
Leung Hiu-cho 50.00
Leung But-n 50.00
So Sau-nam 50.00
To Si-tun 50.00
Chan Sau-san 50.00
Li U-lung 50.00
Leung Sun-po 50.00
Chan Tin-san 50.00
Li Sui-kam 50.00
Lo Sun-wan 50.00
San Pak-hang 50.00
Lo Cheuk-wan 50.00
Leung Hung-chiu 50.00
Wong Kam-cho 50.00
Ho Kwai-hoi 50.00
Lam Siu-lai 50.00
U Yuk-wo 50.00
Chung Yun-hing 50.00
Lau Yik Society (Salt fish)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HOLLAND AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Netherlands was the only neutral nation which refused to admit defensively-armed ships into its ports, but it did not impugn the legality of such arming.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Capt. Beauclercq, the French aerial officer who bombed Essen and Munich, has been killed in an air fight.

CIRCULATION OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Foreign Minister has announced that, in reply to his protest against the seizure of German publications destined to India and elsewhere abroad, Great Britain has declared her readiness to come to an understanding enabling Universities and public bodies to obtain German scientific and technical publications.

AN ENEMY AMBASSADOR.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

According to Reuter, safe conduct has been given to Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, at the request of the United States, which has accepted all responsibility.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

The Times says it is understood that Indian bankers and others are in negotiations with the India Office with a view to a relaxation of the restrictions on the sale of India Council drafts.

HAPPY EGYPT.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

A message from Cairo says the second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt everywhere greatly improved, as compared with last year. The machinery of Government is running smoothly, and the people are happy, contented and most prosperous. Trade is flourishing, and there are prospects of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that, according to a semi-official message, the Germans have lost an Army Corps in the Meuse fighting.

Lively Artillery Activity.

December 20, 12.05 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—There has been lively reciprocal artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, particularly in the regions of Benxvaux, Bois des Ouarieres and Osmambrette, but no infantry fighting.

There has been intermittent artillery activity elsewhere.

A Busy Night.

December 20, 1.05 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery was particularly active last night in the neighbourhood of Esaucourt l'Abbaye.

To-day we carried out a successful bombardment of the lines to the east of Fauquissart.

Nothing Important.

December 20, 4.05 p.m.

A French communique states that there is nothing important to report on the Western front.

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Rain and Fog.

December 20, 4.05 p.m.

A French communique states that rain and fog are interfering with operations in Macedonia.

Intense Fighting.

December 20, 5.10 p.m.

A Russian communique states:—We repulsed enemy attacks to the south-west of Brody, and also in the region of Paritsa, on the left bank of the Danube.

There is intense fighting on our right flank in the Dobrudja.

EAST AFRICAN HAPPENINGS.

December 20, 1.25 p.m.

An official message states that General Smuts repulsed strong counter-attacks at Kibata on the 15th inst. and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing an important ridge 3,500 yards to the north-east of Kibata.

Our aeroplanes had considerable bombing successes, inflicting appreciable casualties.

Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

A GREEK NOTE.

December 20, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter learns that a Greek Government Note to the Allies, yesterday, protested against the landing of Venizelists under the protection of the Allies on the various islands, of which it demanded the restoration. The Greek Government has hitherto carried out its protests most satisfactorily.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

IN THE COMMONS.

De-badging the Unskilled.

December 20, 6.45 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Worthington Evans announced that the Ministry of Munitions had ordered the de-badging of all semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, thus enabling the men to be called up as soon as they could be spared or replaced.

Excess Profits.

December 20, 5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, up to December 18, the Treasury had received \$73,881,000 sterling in excess profits.

Increase in Railway Fares.

December 20, 5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts announced that, on January 1, railway passenger fares would be increased fifty per cent, except in the case of workmen's tickets, and season tickets up to forty miles. There would also be a restriction of the passenger train service.

FRENCH CRITICS ANSWERED.

December 20, 7.45 p.m.

In the French Senate, M. Briand spoke in reply to the interpellation of M. Berenger, accusing the Government of lack of foresight and military diplomacy.

M. Briand dwelt on the terrible task which greet the efforts of the Allies, emphasising that Britain's military contribution was far exceeding the original arrangement. He said that Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg's last speech showed that Germany was at bay: The demand for peace was the last bluff she would attempt. It was not merely as sign of weakness, but a stratagem. The Allies' reply would be worthy of their brave soldiers.

On the motion of M. Clemenceau, the Senate went into secret session.

DRUG HABIT IN SHANSI.

Remarkable Demand for "Little Golden Grain."

Kiangchow, Dec. 5.—Since the wheat sowing, which was carried out under favourable circumstances, Shansi has settled down to its usual winter routine.

One hears of robberies as usual, but of no bandits or political disturbances. Theatres are rigidly forbidden in most cities, but allowed in the villages. There seems to be more vivid interest in politics than formerly, and newspapers are read with more interest than was the case during the last Presidency.

Trade is occupying attention, for in Shansi the winter months are the business months. The frost has set in and roads are in consequence relatively more fit for traffic than during the softer period. But the complaint one hears on all sides is the increasing cost of all sorts of goods.

Grain is dear, for the harvest was bad. Coal is dear, for the roads are bad. Foreign goods are dear because of the war, and for the same reason cotton, hides and other lines of local produce have jumped up tremendously; and everything suffers from taxation.

One article within the last half year has attained enormous sales. It is a "little golden grain" pill which seems to be sold by so many people that one wonders whether the buyers can outnumber the sellers. In most cities every class of trader hangs out this signboard. The high-class cash shop vies with the hawk in the gutter, and even grain merchants and dyeworks as well as drapers and chandlers over this "wonderful" article for sale. It seems to need little "padding" in the way of posters, handbills or booklets on dyspeptic symptoms, but is generally supposed to cure everything from chilblains to lunacy, etc., etc.

It is in fact a new and great drug habit which has got hold of the people, and its effects have yet to be traced and dealt with. The phenomenal spread of quackeries of this kind should draw attention to the ignorance, superstition and gullibility of the masses. From a

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barretto, from Adelaide.

Brewster, from Chicago.

Christie Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Carson Hongkong Hotel, from Bangkok.

Chongzheng Chan Lodging House, from Kuala Lumpur.

Donaldson 30 Des Voeux Road, from London.

Lane H.J. Agents N.Y.K., from Singapore.

Namhap, from Cholon.

Ngeechuan, from Bangkok.

Penizat Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.

Procter steamer Brinkburn, from Cardiff.

Schoo Lawyer Office Des Voeux Road, from Singapore.

Winghui 26 Stanley Street Top Floor, from Manila.

Yitheshin Nanbayan, from Mandalay.

Yipsing 139 Connaught Road from San Francisco.

Young French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 14, 1916.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Vancouver on Monday, the 19th Dec. at 7.00 p.m.

medical standpoint as well as from an economic point of view the growth of these unrestricted drug habits must be deleterious to the race.

At present the officials here are collecting trees suitable for telegraph poles now needed in the south.

This neighbourhood appears to visitors fairly well wooded, in comparison with other Shansi districts, but when it comes to selecting a few telegraph poles the paucity of timber is pitifully apparent, and when one or two badly formed logs were discovered in a village the difficulty and expense of transport was amazing. This calls attention to the subject of afforestation, of which in recent years much has been said and written, but nothing done—at least hereabouts.—N.O. Daily News.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor — (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General F. Ventria.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Oatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McMeester.)

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

New Member.

Mr. G. E. Antoh, by virtue of being the head of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company in Hongkong, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, occupied a seat on the Council, formally taking the oath of allegiance.

Financial.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee, by whom they were subsequently approved:—

\$400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Police Station, Lok Ma Chau.

\$12,195 in aid of the following votes:—Kowloon-Canton Railway:—Running expenses in connection with cleaning carriages and wagons; running stores, carriages and wagons, \$600; coal, \$10,520; repairs and renewal of goods vehicles, and wages, \$500; Fanning Branch Line, coal \$325, and running repairs, locomotives, \$250.

\$3,500 in aid of the following votes:—Hongkong, dredging for harbours, \$2,800; Kowloon, electric lighting, \$700.

\$11,420 in aid of the following votes:—Printing and binding:—Blue Book, \$50; Civil Service List, \$70; Government Gazette, \$300; Miscellaneous papers, \$1,000; Ordinances, Regulations and Reports, \$1,000; Stationery, \$9,000.

\$150 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, District Officer, Southern District, transport.

\$650 in aid of the following votes:—Attorney General:—Personal emoluments, duty pay of a temporary Assistant, \$500; incidental expenses, \$150.

\$800 in aid of the following votes:—Prison Clothing and shoes for staff, \$500; fuel and soap, \$200; gratuities to prisoners for industrial labour, \$100.

\$4,075 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, expenses of construction; stations and buildings, buildings and fixtures.

\$2,600 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Police Station, Castle Peak.

\$335 in aid of the following votes:—Director of Education, incidental expenses, \$55; Director of Education, transport, \$150; Queen's College, incidental expenses, \$100; Suiyingpun School, electricity and light, \$30.

\$12,150 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, water works, maintenance of City and Hill District, \$12,000; Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, boundary stones, \$150.

\$139,500 in aid of the following votes:—Hongkong, quarters for subordinate officers, Happy Valley, \$6,000; latrine accommodation at Kennedy Town, \$1,800; Miscellaneous works, \$1,700; Tytan Tuk Scheme, second section, \$130,000.

\$25,825 in aid of the following votes:—Repairing and overhauling the steam tender Stanley, \$23,250; installation of wireless apparatus on board the steam tender Stanley \$2,575.

\$660 in aid of the vote Post Office, Parcel Office fittings.

\$200 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, working expenses, traffic expenses, personal emoluments, telephone staff, wages, linemen.

ANARCHY IN SHANTUNG.

Country Harassed by Three Robber Bands.

Tainanfu, Dec. 11.—We still bear of trouble with the gangs of robbers who have been afflicting this province so long. There are three bands of ruffians harassing the inhabitants from three different centres. In Choutun the leader is Wu Ta-chou who, it is said, is bold enough to go to Peking in the endeavour to get the Government to buy him off, gain a billet for himself and enlist his men among the Government troops. Such are the ways of the Chinese at present.

There is another gang who batten on the unfortunate inhabitants of Weihien and district under a leader named Chiu Cheng, and still another robber chief named Liu Tsujen, who makes his headquarters in Kaomi. These three gangs are more or less in connection with each other, but at the least apparently act independently. From these three centres bands go out and raid the country round, find the rich men, carry them off, and hold them to ransom. They do not hesitate to inflict horrible torture on some of their victims. One poor woman was brought into a Mission Hospital, who had been stripped, then wrapped in paper which was soaked in kerosene oil and then set fire to. This sort of thing is still going on and has been allowed to continue for many months. Is nothing to be done to bring peace to the Province?

The English Baptist Mission in Shantung have been holding their annual meetings during the last week. And the gathering of between 400 and 500 additions to the native church is reported, exact figures not being yet obtainable. It has been decided unanimously to set apart three of the most active and vigorous of the Chinese pastors with one of the foreign missionaries to organize an evangelistic campaign during the coming year throughout all the areas in this Province for which the Mission is responsible.—N.C. Daily News.

\$150 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, light.

\$450 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, miscellaneous, Deep Bay, buoying channel.

\$3,000 in aid of the vote dredging off Kowloon Point.

\$105,100 in aid of Miscellaneous Services, coal.

\$500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, communications, roads, general works.

Chinese Dispensaries.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—"That it is desirable that the sum of \$2,000 inserted in the Estimates for the years 1916 and 1917, under the heading 'Miscellaneous Services' Grants in aid of other Institutions, \$2,000 for Chinese Plague Hospitals, be applied for the general purposes of the Chinese Public Dispensaries, at the discretion of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs."

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded and the resolution was carried.

A Kowloon Petition.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he begged to present a petition to His Excellency, from the ratepayers of Kowloon, in connection with the joining up of Nathan and Coronation Roads, Kowloon. In 1911, a vote for \$20,000 was made for this purpose, but the obstructing hill between these two roads still remained. The ratepayers urged, in arguments which were so fully set out in the petition, that it was unnecessary, if not undesirable, for him to add anything, that these roads should be improved as a part of the scheme for connecting Kowloon with the hill-lands in the district, as a part of the scheme under the present Budget. He thought that the carefully-set-out arguments put forward, especially that relating to the water supply, were so convincing that the petition would be received with the utmost sympathy of His Excellency, and if possible carried out.

The petition was then formally presented.

STUDY OF SOUNDS.

Uses of the Gramophone and the Kymograph.

The records recently taken by means of the gramophone of native tongues in India, and presented to the British Museum, have their counterpart in England, though not to the full extent that philologists could wish. The Carnegie Trust some time ago set aside a sum of money for making records of Scottish dialects, and Mr. William Grant, M.A., lecturer in phonetics in the training college at Aberdeen, was appointed to supervise them. Dr. Moorman, of Sheffield University has also taken records of Yorkshire dialect.

Interesting work has been done by Mr. Daniel Jones, reader in phonetics in the University of London, in taking records of the Welsh, Japanese, Hungarian, Osech, Sechuana, Zulu and other languages. A very intelligent native of Bechuanaaland, now in London, has been speaking into a phonograph, and has thus enabled Mr. Jones to discover many curiosities in the pronunciation of the Sechuana language. The Welsh records of prose and poetry were spoken by two well known Welsh preachers, the Rev. Elvid Lewis and the Rev. W. Griffith.

"We have other ways of recording speech besides the phonograph," Mr. Jones said yesterday in an interview with a representative of the Observer. "We have the kymograph, an instrument which records the waves of speech on a revolving drum. The words are spoken into a tube, and very beautiful curves corresponding to the sounds are recorded on smoked paper. From these curves we are able to analyse the nature of the sound. We can demonstrate for example, that the Japanese whisper many of their vowels instead of sounding them in the ordinary voice."

Mr. Jones showed our representative a record from the kymograph of the word "play" pronounced by him and the same word pronounced by a Flemish-speaking Belgian with a bad accent. The mispronunciation of the "l" in the latter case caused a vibration to be seen which is absent in the correct pronunciation of the word.

"The kymograph," it was explained, "is also a valuable instrument for determining the length of vowels, and it enables an accurate analysis to be made of the rise and fall of the voice. Moreover, by its aid, a student in correct pronunciation is able to trace the progress he is making."

"Other countries, and notably Germany, have made great use of the records of native languages. In Hamburg, Mr. Jones recalled, a phonetics laboratory has been established in connection with the Colonial Institute, and thousands of pounds have been spent on its equipment. One of its main objects was to analyse the pronunciation of the native languages of the German African colonies. The director of the laboratory used to get natives from Africa and have their pronunciation thoroughly analysed by his instruments, with the result that Germans going to Africa were able to learn very accurately before their departure how to speak these native languages."

"In France the Pathe Freres Phonograph Company gave a large endowment to the Sorbonne for the study of dialectology. They presented a large number of phonographs and appointed a director to make tours throughout the country to collect dialects, with the result that the Sorbonne has now a great library of records. We have nothing of that sort in England. It is much to be wished that some patriotic person would come forward and do here for the study and record of languages what has been done in France and Scotland."

"The value of taking the records of native languages is obvious," Mr. Jones added. "There are always some persons who want to learn them, and there are difficulties in picking them up from the natives without previous study. If we had the records here we could prepare these persons beforehand as Germany prepared them at Hamburg, and we could give them the necessary instruction in the awkward sounds. These records of native tongues have, therefore, a great commercial value."

CRICKET.

The Rest v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent The Rest v. H.K.C.C. on Christmas Day and Boxing Day:—Major Robertson, K. Brayshaw, J. V. Braga, R. Ponsoby-Fane, R. O. Wicheell, E. W. Hamilton, J. P. Robinson, W. H. Stapleton, F. A. Redmond; R. M. Austin and R.E.O. Bird.

DISABLED FIGHTERS AT WORK.

Men who have Lost Limbs Earning Good Money.

Two hundred or more disabled soldiers and sailors, most of them one-armed, others one-legged, a number recovered from nervous ailments caused by shell shock—these men are now working at the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops in Fulham-road, S.W.

Even for a man with no arms at all there has been found an opening. He is check clerk and guide, and he is getting some play into a shoulder stump, to which a movable arm is to be fitted. He lives with a chum who has lost both legs, and one helps the other.

At the factory no man starts with less than £1 a week (no account being taken of his pension). Commodious buildings have been erected. There are girls doing the lighter work, all dependents of crippled soldiers or sailors; and they bring the total number of employees up to about 500. It is hoped to have accommodation eventually for 1,500 people at headquarters, and for 5,000 or 6,000 throughout London and the provinces when all the branches are established.

"We need about half-a-million sterling for all our branches," said Major A. Tudor Craig, the secretary, to a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday. "To start 15 factories of this size means a big thing. In the first six months of this year our turnover has been £16,000, and we have paid in wages £9,000. We have made a small profit. We have turned the corner, not charging the capital outlay against the account."

The movement began after the South African War, the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society raising self-supporting workshops on a small scale for ten years, and the larger project comes as a memorial to Lord Roberts, the Fulham workshop having been opened in March of last year, with toy-making as the staple industry.

The list of workshops either in being or projected extends to all parts of the country.

In a visit to the Fulham factory one sees how congenial employment has been the cure for serious nervous troubles, and the ingenious way in which the handicap of missing limbs is overcome. A man from Mons with an artificial leg had a bet with his mates as to which was the dummy limb, as he sat basket making, and they guessed wrong. The occupants of the work-rooms are the cheeriest of employees. Their products sell readily on their sterling merits and artistic quality. One admires some inviting basket chairs—they have made for the Queen, one turns to the toys—they are a veritable wonder-ship, with great triumphs of the automatic type, and unique creatures of great personages.—Daily Chronicle.

"The preservation of dialects is of historical interest, and has a great value for philologists. Some dialects are disappearing, and if records were taken it would help to keep them alive."

It may be recalled that the records that have been made of the native tongues of India are languages spoken by the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nigger and the Santa Pargana. They include the story of the "Prodigal Son," marriage songs and folk lore, in the four languages of the Munda group, Kharis, Mundari, Ho and Santali, and one of the Dravidian group, Karak. They are to be made available for students of these languages and general phonetics.—Observer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British Yen Exchange Bonds.
The Japanese papers generally are welcoming the issue of British Exchange Bonds for £100,000,000 in Japan. It is said that the state of subscription is very satisfactory, the terms of the issue being quite favourable. On the 2nd instant, when the subscription list was opened, subscriptions in Tokyo alone amounted to £30,000,000. It is said that the list will be closed as soon as the full amount is covered.

New French Underwriting Corporation.
A new French underwriting corporation has been formed, under the title of Lloyd de France. At a meeting of the shareholders held recently at the company's offices at Paris, it was decided to make the capital 10,000,000, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed. Underwriting in the past in Paris was done principally by German and Austrian concerns, and the object of the new company is to do henceforth all French underwriting by a purely French corporation.

The Woollen Trade.
London, Nov. 13.—The arrivals to date for the eighth and final series of colonial wool auctions for the current year, commencing December 5, are as follows:—New South Wales 27,808, Queensland 22,007, Victoria 7,805, South Australia 1,777, West Australia 1,941, Tasmanian 135, New Zealand 10,401, Cape and Natal 12,434—making a total of 84,308 bales, of which about 34,000 (24,500 Australian and 9,500 bales Cape wool) have been forwarded direct to the Continent, Yorkshire, &c. The following dates have been fixed for colonial woolled sheepskin sales to be held at the Wool Exchange here during 1917:—January 18, March 1, April 19, June 7, July 19, September 6, October 18, and December 6.

Edison & Swan's Year.
The report of the Edison and Swan Electric Company shows an improvement in the past year, the profit, after providing for depreciation, and debenture interest, having been £24,146, as against £14,146 in the previous year. The available balance is £29,025, as against £18,878. It is still necessary, however, to put all the profit to the reserve; the directors state, indeed that they could find profitable employment for more capital than they have. The expenditure of the past year, before providing for depreciation, was approximately £16,000, the major portion of this having been expended upon additional plant and machinery. The company's trade has shown a further considerable improvement, but the directors are not a position to recommend a dividend on the shares. They carry forward £4,025.

Anglo-Portuguese Trade.
London, Nov. 13.—Renter's Agency learns that Senhor Carlos Gomes, president of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce and a representative of Portugal at the late International Conference in Paris, is returning to Lisbon on Tuesday on the conclusion of a visit to this country the primary object of which was to bring about, a closer commercial understanding between England and Portugal. He has also communicated with the French and Italian Chambers of Commerce in order that closer relations, not only commercial but also intellectual and scientific, may be brought about. During his stay in London he has placed a detailed statement of his views before the Chambers of Commerce. As a result of his efforts it has been decided to form a committee with a view to uniting the work of existing institutions and to encourage a closer study of existing conditions both as regards Portuguese trade in England and also British trade with Portugal, and thus to bring into practical effect the recommendations of the Paris Conference. At a farewell banquet in honour of Senhor Gomes, given by the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Chamber dwelt upon the close relations between England and Portugal—the oldest and best allies—and spoke of the advantages afforded to both countries by the new Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty. Now he rejoiced to see

THE NIGERIAN SALE.

Neutrals Allowed to Buy.

London, November 14.—When it is stated that Messrs. Hampton and Sons have been awarded the sale of the front seats at the Nigeria sale in Winchester House, E.O., to-morrow afternoon, the remarkable interest taken in this auction is very apparent. It is evident that shipping interests will be strongly represented, and purchases by some West Africa shipping combines are expected.

In spite of the fuss made in Parliament over the danger of allowing neutrals to bid at the sale there is no regulation against this in the printed conditions, but the purchaser must make a statutory declaration that he is not acting for an enemy firm. Any purchaser who afterwards, without the consent of the Governor of Nigeria, sells his property to the enemy becomes liable to a penalty of £5,000.

Mr. Geo. W. Butter, the chief auctioneer of the firm of Messrs. Hampton and Sons, will conduct the sale on behalf of the Receiver, acting under an order of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. The enemy properties for sale comprise the freehold and leasehold premises and sites in leading business quarters of Nigeria. Amongst these are extensive warehouses, factories, wharves, in Lagos, Calabar, Gana Gana, Warri, Supele, Siliuko, Ikang, Koko, Lokoji, Onitsha, Zaria, Kano, Opo, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Iori, and Badagry. There are also leases on the Lagos Kano Railway, and the goodwill and trade marks of various firms. The properties to be offered include the business of G. L. Gaiser, Witt, and Basch, Dutahe Kameran G-sellschaft, German West African Trading Co., Bey and Zimmer, L. Paget, and Co., J. W. Jackel and Co., Paul Meyer, Woermann Linie, and the Niger-Benne Transport Company.

Twenty-two lots will be offered to-morrow (Tuesday), about the same number on Wednesday, and the rest on Thursday afternoon, ninety-five lots in all, the last consisting of some ten mining leases of Messrs. W. Mertens and Co. The first lot includes a wharf site, which has been in use since 1889; there are also two slips for boat repairs, and a steamer wharf built of iron, projecting 82 feet from the river wall, with cranes and an engineering shop. Recent improvements to the Lagos Harbour consist of the building of two moles and the dredging of a deep channel through the bar at the entrance to the harbour. The progress made has been such that, while before the works were commenced the bar did not permit the passage of ocean boats drawing more than, at the best season of the year, 15 feet, at present large ocean steamers with a draught of about 20 feet can safely cross the bar. Considerable revenue accrues to the Government in consequence of this improvement, as the law provides that when the bar draught is 16 feet, or over, a duty of 2.5 per ton is leviable on all shipping entering the port.

Amongst the lots to be offered are the properties and premises of the Woermann Line, in some of the best positions on the sea front at Lagos and Apapa. Developments are in hand to make Apapa the principal port and shipping centre of Western Nigeria. The Woermann Line dockyard, covering an area of 15,510 square yards, with engineering shop, shipwrights' shop, and several large buildings, and a wharf 90 ft. long, will be offered to-morrow. The German Line's premises on the Marina, Lagos, including a large and handsome residential building will also be offered for sale.

that Portuguese forces were, as in olden times, to fight side by side with us on battlefields of Europe. Senhor Gomes, in returning thanks, said that he was glad that in Europe as well as in Africa the forces of the ancient alliance were to stand shoulder to shoulder.

AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Defects in the Services.

Germany will leave no stone unturned during the next six months to recover her lost supremacy in the air. The very success of the Allies aircraft will drive her to almost desperate energy; and it is the right moment to ask if the Allies are going to be content with what has been done, or whether, realising the inevitable big efforts by the enemy, they are setting to work in the resolve to have more than one Oliver for every Hun Bolland in the spring.

There should be no question of the result if British and French designers are given a chance, for they can beat German aeronautical engineers at every point in the game. As to pilots, if training proceeds without artificial hindrance the Allies will again have the advantage, and there is no reason why they should not more than maintain their present numerical superiority. Having done so much in the first two years of the war, the only question that should now disturb us relates not to our capability, but to our will.

It is perhaps a good sign that trouble between the Services is being tackled now, in the waning days of the autumn. It would be idle to deny that something is amiss; at the same time, the public get a quite erroneous idea that all work is held up, and that muddle is far more serious than it really is; and it appears to be the deliberate policy of certain people to encourage that belief. The other day the news that a French three-seater aeroplane brought down two German machines was actually hailed as evidence that the British Flying Services are lacking three-seater aeroplanes! As a matter of fact, the earliest three-seater aeroplane was of British design and make—one that is in common use. Beyond that the subject cannot be discussed; it is mentioned here as showing that under all the disquiet and criticism much strenuous and effective progress is being made; and the very fact that it is not boasted—that the public are not told a hundredth part of the things that are being done—should be reassuring.

Easy as it would be to point out items of inefficiency in the aerial Services just as easy as it would be to find stupidity (the factor of human error) in the most successful commercial concerns in London—no good can be done by publicly discussing these things unless practicable reform is indicated. The noisiest critics of the Services never, or only vaguely, show how matters could be better managed; they are content to denounce. The present writer has no intention of following in their footsteps.

Attention has been called by some of the critics to the placing in intermediate authority—between the staffs at Whitehall and the men who fight the Hun in the air—of a number of more or less Regular officers of the Navy and Army who had no interest in or knowledge of aeronautics up to the end of 1914, or even more recently. But it would be extremely difficult to find men who not only know a great deal about aeronautics, but who would at the same time be capable of running the Army or the Navy machine as they absolutely must be run, or sound Service men who are at the same time aeronautical experts. The Regulars in most cases officers who for one reason or another can be spared from the Grand Fleet or the Grand Army—are usually appointed to the Air Services for "disciplinary purposes." They obviously cannot be deprived of rank, nor can juniors and irregulars be placed over them. What would be done with them if it were not for the Air Services is perhaps not clear.

Promotion is chiefly by seniority and seldom solely by merit or knowledge, and, strange though the contention may seem to the layman, it cannot very well be the latter without entirely altering the military method. Only a very strong case would justify such a revolution, especially dur-

ing a great war, and it is open to question whether a strong case (except in the view of the denouement) could be made out. Besides the work to be done, there is the question of the discipline and training of tens of thousands of volunteers, now including a considerable number of men who have only joined up under pressure, the majority of whom, however, soon realise that the military system is the only possible system, that it is a good system, and that they must in a broadminded way give up what in pre-war days masqueraded as liberty.

Here are tens of thousands of rank and file who have to be made into soldiers or sailors as well as mechanics in a short time. A great many of them are, no doubt, superfluous and could be spared for the general army; but that is another story. We are still paying for Great Britain's original unpreparedness for war; for the lack of technical as well as military training, and for the feeble control that has been exercised over recruiting and conscription.

It is not easy to see how matters can be improved, and our success in the field shows that a rough, if a laboured, efficiency is secured. It is probable that, taking all things into consideration, the system is the best available at the moment, and that the bulk of the abuses and mistakes are due to the personal element—to the "little-minded" ones. Admittedly, it does look at first glance like bad organisation, and not principally due to the long delay of the conversion of Admirals and Generals to a belief in aircraft, or to the old time lack of public interest in serious affairs.

To return to the so-called "dumped" officers. Their first consideration is to keep their own job going well, and if possible to enlarge it. A little life at the Front would be like a breeze from Heaven to their souls. They sometimes cultivate "eyewash" rather than real efficiency and accuracy. All the same, as already remarked, a rough, if somewhat laboured, efficiency is the result. There has been throughout the war a tussle between the War Office and the Admiralty as the former has recovered services that were conducted by the Admiralty in the early days because the War Office was then too busy or else too narrow-minded to appreciate them. It is only necessary to mention two examples, anti-aircraft defence and kite balloons, the transfer of which to the War Office was accompanied and followed by a series of absurdities, chiefly due to personal and childish friction. Now a new struggle is raging over the land-flying operations of the R.N.A.S., naturally enough regarded by the War Office as a R.F.C. job.

The layman asks why should the Admiralty resist the change? Without attempting to find a track through all the circumlocution of a big State department, one may say in brief that one reason is the number of Admiralty interests that are pledged. In the carrying on of this work large numbers of officials and officers are concerned and a transfer to the War Office would create not a little dislocation on one side of Whitehall whilst easing matters off comfortably on the other. But the layman might as well ask why should the War Office desire the change, and why should not things go on amicably without change?

Undoubtedly there is a feeling in the Naval Air Service that as soon as it gets a job in good working order the War Office takes it over and obtains the credit. It is said this occurred to anti-aircraft defence, which at first the War Office made rather a mess of. It is also alleged as to observation balloons, which the War Office in its wisdom in 1914 refused to touch.

There is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is the creation of an Air Department separate from Admiralty and War Office, and a Service, as the writer has before insisted, making an entirely new start, building up its own traditions and methods, and last, but not least, clad in a specially designed and suitable uniform.—Observer.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

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NOTICE.

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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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